

**By Philip Webster and Christopher Warman**

The committee recommends the introduction of a "needs related housing allowance", available to all those with low

The Government withstood the publication of the report with the minimum of embarrassment. Advance leaks had in any case dulled its impact. Witchall sources were swift to

Continued on back page, col 1



**By David Smith**  
**Economics Correspondent**

"little or no practical value," the Treasury said. "The margin of uncertainty is massive and no operational decisions are based on it."

**By David Walker**  
**Social Policy Correspondent**

(Labour) and Brent (where no single party controls). Labour-controlled Liverpool and Newcastle-upon-Tyne are to be rate-capped - being given a limit for spending and rates beyond which it will be illegal

**with Shah**  
The electricians' union h

**From Zoriana Pysariwsky**  
**New York**

leader page, 15  
letters: On South Africa, from  
Mr. F. A. Cousins and others:

**By Anthony Bevens, Political Correspondent**

ther was a

accused of bl



**By Our Economic  
Correspondent**

brother

**Andrew Neil, jailed for life yesterday for battering his**

live child was "dumped" into the arms of a staff nurse at Guy's Hospital on August 29

away from Neil, who has a criminal record for offences including armed robbery, pos-

in Evelyn House with Nei and Tyra. They lived in cramped conditions - one of the other

Sometimes questions had been met with a "wall of silence".  
He also asked if jurors could

Continued on back page, col. 8

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# Electricians' leaders back single union, no-strike agreement with Shah

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The electricians' union yesterday agreed an unprecedented no-strike single union agreement with Mr Eddie Shah, the newspaper publisher. It could revolutionize the newspaper industry and will further infuriate the TUC.

A discreet attempt by Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, calling the Electrical, Electronic Telecommunications and Plumbing Union at least to delay its ratification of the deal, fell on deaf ears.

The electricians are faced with expulsion from Congress if they go ahead with their plan to accept Government money for ballots. The no-disruption accord with Mr Shah will not enhance their chances of remaining within the movement.

Officials of the two traditional print unions, Sogat '82 and the National Graphical Association, were last night furious at the deal because although employees will be allowed to join their organization, they will not be recognized for negotiating purposes.

The decision by an emergency executive meeting of the EETPU at the St Ermine Hotel in London will also fire the

enthusiasm of Fleet Street proprietors to conclude similar agreements.

A joint working party consisting of two representatives from Mr Shah's News (UK) Company, and Mr Tom Rice, of the electricians' union, are to draw up a detailed industrial relations structure before the end of the year. The committee will then report to the board of the company and to the executive council of the EETPU.

The group will also be responsible for fixing a salary for the newspaper's employees for the period to March 30, 1987.

An outline "heads of agreement" includes a commitment to operate new technology. Other Fleet Street newspapers are either still using hot metal processing, a halfway house or a partial use of electronic techniques.

Under the system there will be "single status" employment which means that white collar and production staff will enjoy the same conditions.

A company advisory and productivity board will be set up which will have the right to

information about the company plans and an ability to advise on strategy.

But the kernel of the structure will be the so-called "pendulum arbitration" which means that where there is no "in house" agreement in a dispute, an external arbitrator would be instructed to come down on one side or the other.

There will also be an unheard of degree of flexibility between crafts and a share option scheme aimed at underlining the spirit of co-operation. Management will be expected to retrain personnel who require it.

In a statement issued after the meeting the company and the union said they intended "the agreement to be a model for good industrial relations in the electronic printing era."

The deal struck by the EETPU with Mr Shah is similar to those agreed at a dozen small electronic companies throughout Britain. They are agreements which have been labelled as "sweetheart deals" by other unions, who claim that the electricians, under the direction of Mr Hammond, the general secretary, were selling the movement's birthright.



The Discovery (above) and (top left) PC Steve Carson with the wheel. (Right) Mr Cyril Crouchman.

## Scott's lost wheel turns full circle

The ship's wheel from Captain Scott's Discovery will return to the vessel after 17 years, following its passage from a garage wall to an advertisement in *Exchange and Mart* and Bow Street Magistrate's Court.

The five-ft wheel was taken to the court yesterday, where Mr Cyril Crouchman, a former naval officer, dealed a charge of handling stolen property when buying it for £50 in 1972.

Mr Crouchman, aged 60, of Spangate, Sheffield, Essex, said that he bought the wheel with no proof it was genuine and for years it remained in Mr Crouchman's garage, until he advertised it for sale recently.

The advertisement was seen by Mr Bruce Parsons, who said he was shocked that the wheel was on sale - in had been stolen by persons unknown in 1968 - and reported it to the police.

The magistrate, dismissed the case after being told there was no evidence that the wheel had been stolen.

## Prince works on dairy farm

By Alan Hamilton

The Prince of Wales has spent the last four days working on a dairy farm in Cornwall, Buckingham Palace announced last night.

It is the third time that the Prince, as Duke of Cornwall, has spent time gaining first-hand experience among the farmers who are tenants of the 136,000 acres that make up the Royal Duchy. This time it was on a 240-acre mixed farm with a dairy herd, and the Prince took part in all the normal daily tasks.

The exact location of the farm was not disclosed. Last year the Prince spent three

days working on a Duchy farm in Somerset, and the previous year he spent a week working with one of his small tenant farmers on the edge of Dartmoor.

The Prince of Wales has taken a more active interest in the running of the estates than any of his predecessors this century. When he assumed active responsibility for the Duchy in 1978, he was the first proper Duke of Cornwall since the last Prince of Wales, later King Edward VIII. In the absence of a male heir to the throne, the title reverts to the sovereign.

The Prince found the estates antiquated and inefficiently run, and producing a small return on capital. Last year, for the first time, the estates provided the Duke with an income of more than £1 million, three-quarters of which he kept for himself, the remaining quarter being given to the Treasury in lieu of income tax. His Duchy income makes it unnecessary for the Prince to claim an allowance from the Civil List.

Last year the Duchy upset its tenants by increasing farm rents by 25 per cent, part of the Prince's plan to modernize and improve the estates.

## Bradford chairman tells of grief

Mr Stafford Heginbotham, the chairman of Bradford City Football Club, yesterday told the inquest into the fire at the club, in which 56 people died: "I do accept full responsibility for the people who worked for me, for the direction the directors gave and for the people I employed."

"I am head of the club and there was very little that happened at Bradford City that I was unaware of."

Mr Heginbotham spoke, at the hearing in Bradford County Court, of one of the fans who died in the blaze on May 11. Mr Roy Mason, a lifelong supporter.

"We were friends as well as him being a supporter of my club. I am deeply sad and regret what happened."

Mr James Turnbull, the Bradford coroner, interrupted Mr Heginbotham to reassure him: "It has always been clear to me you have never avoided any responsibility, regardless of any particular proceedings."

Mr Heginbotham, aged 55, a toy manufacturer, said that by human nature, supporters at a football ground wanting to dispose of litter such as coffee cups would push it out of sight down holes in the floorboards.

"The G block where the fire started had been the most recent part of the stand to have attention."

"The kick boards were repaired and I would have thought the workmen would have got rid of any substantial amount of litter."

The inquest continues today.

## Phillips report 30% increase in turnover

By Our Sale Room Correspondent

Phillips, London's third largest auction house, had a bigger increase in turnover than Sotheby's and Christie's over the past year. The auction houses' end-of-season figures released yesterday, showed a 30 per cent increase to Phillips. Sotheby's was up by 25 per cent and Christie's by 1 per cent.

The Christie's figure is not as bad as it looks. They had a bonanza year in 1983-84 with the Chatsworth drawings, the jewels of Mrs Florence Gould and the contents of Elvedon.

For Sotheby's it was the second fall season since the company was acquired by Mr Alfred Taubman.

# Tebbit moves ahead as most favoured Thatcher successor

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Norman Tebbit has moved into a clear lead as potential successor to Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

A survey of half of the 1983 intake of new Conservative MPs, carried out by *The Times* shows that if the Prime Minister's job was suddenly and unexpectedly vacated then Mr Tebbit would get the support of 52 per cent of those questioned compared with only 45 per cent in a similar survey last year.

But even amongst those who supported the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry questions were raised repeatedly about his health and his wife's Brighton bomb outrage and the injuries suffered by his wife, Mrs Margaret Tebbit.

Supporters said: "I wonder whether he has the stomach for it." There is a question mark over his ability to shoulder the burden; and "Everything hinges on whether Norman feels well enough."

There were others, however, who saw his "conscious slowing down" over the past year as an advantage. One MP said: "I am very impressed; he is more restrained than he was a year ago."

The survey also found a surge in support for Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, up from 6 per cent to 18 per cent; Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, up from 6 per cent to 12 per cent; and the emergence of support for Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House, who was identified by a handful of MPs as "the dark horse of all time."

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, has fallen from 21 per cent last year to 8 per cent in the present survey, and Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment is down from 15 per cent to 4 per cent.

The MPs were also asked who they saw as the young, up-and-coming superstar who might be a long-distance runner to succeed Mrs Thatcher in the event of a graceful retirement two years after the next election. Mr Ken Clarke, Minister of Health, was again the top choice, with support from 13 MPs, but he is now being pressed by Mr Ken Baker, Minister for Local Government, with the support on nine MPs, and Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Foreign Office Minister, with seven MPs naming him as their choice.

Not one of the 51 MPs questioned mentioned the name of Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, and only one mentioned Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer as his first choice for immediate succession.

Several MPs singled out Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, and his departmental team - Mr Kenneth Clarke, Mr Anthony Newton, and Mr John Patten - as the Government's best communicators.

The surprises of the survey were Sir Geoffrey Howe's emergence and the challenge to Mr Clarke posed by Mr Baker and Mr Rifkind.

One MP who supported Sir Geoffrey said: "He is a tough Tory, but people think of him as cuddly and avuncular. People would let him bounce their babies on his knee." Another said: "He is opportunistically re-assuring."

Mr Clarke is described as "thoughtful" and "stylish" and "the ultimate pragmatist." Mr Baker was praised for his "ability," his "charm," "polish" and "sheer ambition." There was not one word of criticism for Mr Rifkind.

## Ex-miners' job funding is doubled

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Government yesterday doubled to £20 million the public money being pumped into job creation for ex-miners.

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said that NCB (Enterprise), the coal board's job creation subsidiary, had in its first year of operation created more than 1,000 jobs in communities affected by pit closures, but that in the next few months the initial £10 million funding would run out.

The announcement was timed to come just before Monday's publication of the coal board's annual results, expected to show a loss of more than £2 billion.

Critics of the board and the Government are likely to complain that the extra £10 million and the number of new jobs created by NCB (Enterprise) are tiny compared with the estimated 30,000 pit jobs that could be axed in the next four years.

But Mr Walker said the extra cash was not the end of the resources that would be made available. The company had done a marvellous job, and it was only the beginning.

By the end of this week, NCB (Enterprise) will have assisted 75 projects in mining areas, creating 1,150 jobs. The cost per job was estimated yesterday at £10,000, of which NCB (Enterprise) has contributed about one-sixth.

## Engineers' split with TUC closer

The engineering workers and the TUC continued on collision course yesterday as the front runner for the leadership of the union said it could survive outside the official Labour movement.

Mr Bill Jordan, the favourite to succeed Mr Terry Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers said that it could probably "scrape along" outside the TUC.

Speaking amid reports of a "right-wing TUC" which would also involve the electricians, Mr Jordan, the Midlands secretary, accused TUC leaders of double standards in their "firm but flexible" opposition to employment legislation.

They were "firm" with the engineers over taking Government money for ballots, but "flexible" with the rest of the movement who had breached other policies.

Several other unions which had covertly supported closed shop ballots under the Employment Act 1982 had not been brought to heel, he said.

Referring to the miners' strike, Mr Jordan said the engineers were being made a "scapegoat" for one of the movement's "most glorious defeats" but he hoped "wiser counsels" would prevail.

He also said there was no question of handing back the £1.2 million the union had already accepted for ballots.

## Straw burning campaign

The Government yesterday launched a £22,000 television, radio and poster advertising campaign, featuring the show business figure Jimmy Savile, to urge farmers to take extra precautions when burning straw in their fields after this year's harvest (our Agricultural Correspondent writes).

Lord Selkirk, Minister of Agriculture, said that it was very important that the straw should be disposed of in a way that was acceptable to the public.

He reminded farmers that failure to observe local bylaws would render them liable to fines of up to £2,000 for each offence. The regulations applied not only to straw but also to the residue of other crops such as oilseed rape and field beans and peas, left in the fields after combining.

## New war bunker for Whitehall

A command bunker is being constructed under the Ministry of Defence in London to replace the Cabinet Office crisis control centre and the Ministry of Defence control room (our Defence Correspondent writes).

The project, codenamed Pinder, is disclosed in this week's *New Statesman*.

A Ministry of Defence spokesman said yesterday that refurbishment work was required because the present accommodation was cramped and inconveniently laid out. The new facilities would be less vulnerable to sabotage or conventional air attack.

The Ministry refused to comment on a suggestion that a back-up control centre is to be built in deep-level tunnels under Chancery Lane underground station.

## Harry Conroy wins NUJ poll in swing to right

Mr Harry Conroy has won the election to be the next general secretary of the National Union of Journalists in a vote which showed a considerable swing to the right (our Labour Reporter writes).

In a final run-off Mr Conroy won 3,609 votes to 3,090 for Mr Stephen Turner, a *Daily Mirror* journalist.

Mr Jacob Ecclestone, the present deputy general secretary, came third.

Mr Conroy, aged 43, is a Scotsman, who describes himself as a "Kinnock-supporter". Mr Turner said in his election address that he would have no truck with "Trotskyists, communists and other extremists" which had dominated the union leadership.

The election follows the retirement of Mr Ken Ashton, who was the subject of an inquiry over a pension deal. The number of votes ac-

corded to Mr Turner in the transferable votes system used by the NUJ, shows a marked dissatisfaction with the union's political stand.

The most crucial issue now facing Mr Conroy, a former president of the union, will be new technology and its effect on the newspaper industry.

Mr Conroy spent most of his journalistic career in Scotland and is now father of the chapel (chairman of the office branch) at the *Daily Revue* and *Sunday Mail*. He is financial correspondent of the *Daily Revue*.

He will preside over a national executive which has political factions from right-wing Labour to ultra-Trotskyist.

In his election address, he lists as his first priority the fight to find a solution in the new technology dispute with the National Graphical Association.

## CHRISTIE'S LONDON

Signed Cloisonné can be worth much more than you think



Cloisonné enamel jar and cover, signed on a silver tablet Kyoto Namikawa, circa 1900, 9cm. high. Sold at Christie's for £4,400.

Ask the experts

Please contact Peter Bufton, William Tilley or Michiko McIver in the Japanese Department.

Closing date for entries in our next series of Japanese Works of Art sales is 15 September.



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## BBC faces disruption over cuts

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The BBC faces a stoppage which could disrupt programmes next month as a result of its campaign to switch funds from staff resources to programme-making.

The main union involved in the cuts of up to 4,000 jobs, the Broadcasting Entertainment Trades Alliance, said yesterday that it rejected the Corporation's proposals "absolutely", and would oppose their introduction with industrial action.

BETA members intend to refuse to work any new casual labour introduced by the BBC as part of its cost-cutting exercise, and has also said that it will not work alongside private engineers brought in to cover the work of the Corporation's own engineering department.

ment which is scheduled to be practically dismantled as a result of the measures.

They will also hold a "day of action" next month which is likely to affect a number of BBC programmes. Mr Paddy Leech, the BETA officer responsible for the negotiations with the Corporation, said that the demonstration was an attempt to prove to the BBC the strength of feeling of staff about the cuts.

"We hope this will be the start of a campaign which will alert the public and Parliament to what the BBC is about" Mr Leech said.

The threat of concerted opposition from the BBC unions comes at a time when there is increasing confusion within the Corporation about how the changes outlined by the BBC last week will affect radio.

The BBC said at the time of its initial announcement that there would be £6 million of cuts in radio and television programmes of £13 million to pay for the expansion of BBC local radio.

The only cuts outlined by the BBC in radio last week were the ending of evening transmissions in local radio and some regional economics, but it has since emerged that these fall far short of the £6 million figure. The Corporation refused to comment yesterday on a report in the trade magazine *Broadcast* which said that the economics were originally designed to close Radio 2, merging the service with local radio, and were only defeated by a last-ditch campaign mounted by Mr Richard Francis, the managing director of radio.

Lord Thomson, the authority's chairman, expressed doubts about the possibility of change in the method of financing the BBC. "It is not easy to see how it could be changed in any way without maintaining existing standards," he said.

He also said that Direct Broadcast by Satellite (DBS), which was the subject of a failed consortium between ITV and the BBC, still offered great opportunities to many industries.

Channel Four is to become a partner in a six-nation television consortium which plans to spend £29 million making more than 100 hours of European drama over the next three years.

## 21 radio stations planned

The Home Secretary yesterday announced plans for an initial 21 community radio stations, ranging from a neighbourhood operation for the Shetland Isles to five stations in London (David Hewson writes).

The Independent Broadcasting Authority said that it was the first time the Government would have direct editorial control of radio transmissions in Britain.

The stations will get experimental licences for two years and will be chosen by the Home Secretary from a selection of applicants.

The central criterion in granting licences will be that the stations should broaden the diversity of consumer choice by offering an additional service distinct in character from existing radio.

The small neighbourhood stations to be licensed are in Dumfries (VHF), Rhondda (VHF), Wirral (VHF), Sunderland (VHF), Calderdale (VHF), Solihull (VHF), Rutland (VHF), Lincoln (medium wave), Colchester (VHF), Cambridge (VHF), Purbeck (VHF), Penzance (VHF), Aylesbury (VHF), London (three stations, with a broad geographical spread, 2 VHF, one Medium Wave).

Large neighbourhood stations: Shetland Isles (medium wave), North-west Wales (medium wave), Community of Interest Stations: Greater Manchester (VHF), North London (medium wave), South London (VHF).

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$2.75; Canada \$2.75; Europe £1.75; India £1.75; Japan ¥1,000; New Zealand \$2.75; Singapore \$2.75; South Africa R10.00; USA \$1.75; Yugoslavia Din 300.

July 26 1985



## Life sentences proposed for motorists who cause death on roads

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Life sentences in prison for motorists who cause fatal injuries are envisaged in a consultative document, commissioned by the Home Office and Department of Transport, which was released yesterday.

The tougher penalty, which would replace the current maximum five-year jail term, is part of a package which could also bring about heavier fines, confiscation of offender's vehicles, compulsory re-testing and community service, possibly in hospitals.

The independent report, conducted by a six-member inquiry team also suggests that the community service could be determined by the nature of the offence, and the fines related to the offenders' means.

Dr Peter North, principal of Jesus College, Oxford University, who is chairman of the team, said that the proposals would be put to interested parties and the public in a consultation exercise to be completed by November.

Firm recommendation to the Government will be made in a second report before the end of next year.

The report, which suggests "responsibility" courses for

some offenders and manslaughter charges against drivers who cause death by driving dangerously, says a number of new measures would make present laws "more simple, more effective and more acceptable".

Compensation orders could also be extended to motorists. "It would be seen that the offender was paying something back directly to the victim, rather than, in the case of a fine, to the state."

It says: "Road safety could well be improved by tougher laws and more vigorous policing, but at a price in terms of personal freedom."

Dr North said the review raised serious problems of the potential conflict between safer roads and civil liberties.

In 1983, the last year for which full statistics were available, 5,600 people were killed, or 18 a day, and another 1,000 a day were injured. Road deaths dropped 23 per cent over the previous decade but this was no reason to be complacent, Dr North said. In three days, as many were killed on the roads as in the Bradford football club fire.

There were serious conflicts

to be resolved, particularly over dangerous and reckless driving. Many people were outraged by what they considered light penalties for "killer" drivers, but the difficulty was often in securing proof, he said.

The offence of reckless driving was brought in 30 years ago because juries refused to convict on manslaughter charges. Dr North said. This was possibly because they did not wish to put motorists on the same footing as capital offenders.

Juries might now convict, and there was a possible case not only to equate reckless driving with fatal consequences with manslaughter, but for a new offence, causing death by careless driving.

Dr North said the report raised the possibility of assessing penalties according to the consequences, as well as the culpability of the driver.

Wider powers could be given to courts to ban the use of private vehicles considered dangerous, or confiscate vehicles owned by motorists convicted of serious offences.

Road Traffic Law Consultation Document, Home Office, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3ER.

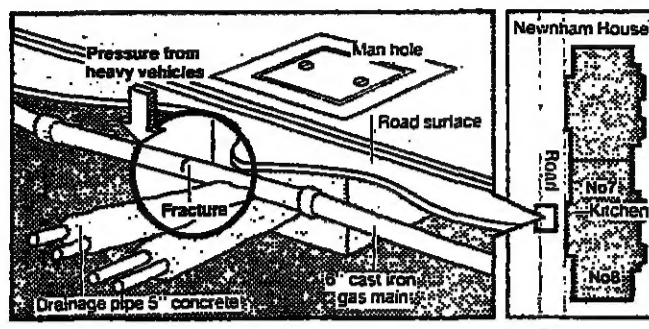
## Reports on prince could be contempt

Metropolitan Police solicitors are to investigate an apparent contempt of court in reports that Prince Mashour Bin Saud Abdul Aziz, a nephew of the King of Saudi Arabia, had jumped £150,000 bail while facing a charge of conspiracy to supply cocaine (Rupert Morris writes).

At a remand hearing at Marylebone magistrates' court yesterday, which the Prince attended, his counsel Mr Richard Germain said there had been "an outrageous attempt to pervert the course of public justice" and consideration was being given to libel proceedings.

Mr Geoffrey Finucane for the prosecution, assured Mr Germain that Scotland Yard was not the source of the reports, and added: "The Metropolitan Police solicitors will endeavour to investigate how they arose."

Mr Geoffrey Noel, the magistrate, adjourned the case until August 22.



The fractured pipe which caused the explosion.



## Putney flats blast is blamed on gas pipe fractured by lorries

The explosion that killed eight people in a blast in Putney south-west London, in January was caused by a six-inch cast iron gas main fractured by heavy vehicles, a report by the Health and Safety Executive disclosed yesterday.

The report found that the explosion, which demolished six flats at Newnham House on the Manor Fields estate, on January 10, followed a combination of "very unusual factors".

These included:

- Subsidence in the poorly-built service road at the rear of the flats;
- Concrete drain reinforcement on which the gas main rested acting as a fulcrum for the pressures;
- Pressures from heavy vehicles using the service road;
- Poorly-mortared joints in the flats' brick foundations which allowed the escaping gas to gather beneath the floors.

Dr John Cullen, chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, said: "We accept that the organizations involved with the estate and with the supply of gas could not have foreseen the danger."

He added that the possibility of similar situations occurring elsewhere could not be ruled out, but there was no cause for public alarm. The report recommended that British Gas should investigate nationally the effect in urban areas of factors such as loading through settlement of the ground, and by vehicles, on roads and surfaces over gas mains.

The gas corporation needed to review its above-ground techniques for detecting gas leakages in pipes and pipe beds, and make appropriate recommendations, the report said.

Further studies were needed on the movement of gas through soil, or into buildings, and the gas corporation should consider what detection measures might be needed.

Dr Cullen said yesterday that the fractured cast iron main was

more than 50 years old, and had been laid when the three-storey building was erected in the 1930s.

The gas blast tore through the flats at 7.15am on January 10, destroying six of them. The noise of the explosion could be heard more than three miles away.

Dr Cullen said yesterday that the report contained certain recommendations which he hoped would be followed urgently.

The Health and Safety Executive had started work on guidance to the construction industry on work near cast iron gas mains he said. South-eastern Gas had begun replacing all the gas mains on the Manor Fields estate.

Dr Cullen said that British Gas would have to look carefully at the increasing size of service and other vehicles travelling over gas mains, and the decay of areas near many of the large urban flats that were built during earlier part of the century.

He said that the executive, in the course of its investigation, had been impressed by British Gas's high standards of safety and maintenance.

The report concluded that the explosion was caused by the ignition of a flammable mixture of natural gas and air.

It found that changes in temperatures, in this case freezing winter weather, could have contributed to the failure of the pipe and the frosting of the ground near Newnham House could have increased the likelihood of the preferred route for the escaping gas to go into the building.

The report said that South-eastern Gas was neither to be blamed for assuming, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the pipe at Manor Fields was in an acceptable condition, nor could it, as part of its ordinary maintenance, be expected to uncover other such situations if they existed.

## 850 kidney patients a year at risk

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

More than 850 kidney patients a year will die five years from now because of a lack of medical staff and resources, and a shortage of donor organs according to transplant experts.

The target of almost 2,400 kidney transplants annually by 1990 will be "impossible to achieve" unless local hospitals refer more donors to transplant units and there are more surgical, medical and nursing staff, a report by the British Transplantation Society says.

Although most young patients who need kidney dialysis treatment receive it, there is a "notorious and socially unacceptable deficit with respect to diabetics and elderly people", and more such patients could be saved from death "if limitation of resources did not exclude them", the report in *The Lancet* tomorrow says.

Last year, 1,531 kidney transplants were carried out, but the potential number suitable for the operation was 243 higher.

## Price war a bonus for new car buyers

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Britain's motorists will be able to buy "C" registration cars from next month with bigger price cuts than ever before as manufacturers outbid each other with last-minute increases in dealer incentive bonuses.

These are now so generous that many dealers will be able to sell cars at factory prices by passing on to customers the whole of their 12 to 20 per cent dealer profit margin, depending on their profit on factory incentive payment of between £100 and £1,000 for every car sold.

Austin Rover has just informed its dealers that they can earn another £100 to £350 for every car sold in August. This is in addition to existing bonuses of £100 for the Mini, £200 for the Metro, £250 to £300 for Maestro and £100 to £350 on Montego.

The company has also sent letters to large numbers of potential customers of Rover 213 and 216 models, containing a voucher for £200 to be used after they have agreed a price. General Motors (Vauxhall and Opel) has similarly topped up its incentives with an extra

£100 across the board. It was already offering £200 on the Nova, £250 on the Cavalier, £300 on the Manta and £350 on the Carlton.

Now Ford is under pressure to follow suit by dealers worried by the low level of support for Sierra. Ford is, however, offering £200 to £275 on the Fiesta, and up to £350 on the Escort, Orion and Capri. It is expected to announce direct incentives for Sierra.

An indirect result of the discount war is that it is easing the pressure on manufacturers to close the gap in prices between Britain and cheaper continental markets. The actual price being paid for many popular models is now between 10 and 20 per cent below recommended retail prices.

There appears little likelihood of recommended prices being re-established. Even those dealers who once decried the discount war are now learning to "play the game". They hold back sales until the current incentive period is nearing its end, knowing that the factory will try to boost its market share for the month with bigger incentive payments.

## More NHS resources essential, report says

The National Health Service has significantly improved its productivity in recent years, but extra resources are required if the quality of patient care is to be maintained, the National Association of Health Authorities said yesterday (our Social Services Correspondent writes).

In its annual review of the NHS, the association gave a warning that if gaps in the level of health spending in different parts of the country are to be closed, the switch from hospital to community care achieved, and the needs of the increasing numbers of elderly met, addi-

tional resources are now "essential".

Since 1978, the number of cases treated by the NHS has risen "quite dramatically".

Much of that is due to greater efficiency, the NHAH says. Since 1978-79 spending on hospital and community health centres had risen by only 4.6 per cent while growth of 7.6 per cent after allowing for pay and price inflation was needed to cope with the growing numbers of elderly and technological advances in medicine.

NHS Economic Review, NHAH, 47 Edgbaston Park Road, Birmingham, B15 2RS, £6.00.

## Not enough women in electronics

By Bill Johnstone Technology Correspondent

Teachers and employers must make a positive effort to encourage girls and women to train in computer and technical skills, the latest government study into the shortage of key professionals in Britain's electronics industry says.

The study, published yesterday, is the third produced by a committee headed by Mr John Butcher, Under Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. The committee recommended that schoolgirls and women already in employment should be instructed on the opportunities which Information Technology (IT) - computers and telecommunications - can offer.

The report says: "IT companies cannot afford to ignore the intellectual resources offered by women."

Signposts for the future. (Available free from DTI Library, Ashdown House, Room 101, 123 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6RE).

## Social worker suspended

A social worker has been suspended, and the use of a social work agency prohibited by Southwark Borough Council, pending an investigation into the death of a boy, aged 6, in Hyde Park, London.

Adrian Wright, of Roland Way, Aylesbury Estate, Walworth, south London, was found floating face down in the park lido during an outing from

the council's Chaplin day centre on Wednesday.

The council began a full inquiry yesterday.

His mother was on a council-arranged trip to Margate at the time and is now being looked after by council workers.

An inquest is expected to open at Westminster Coroner's Court next week.

## GCE boards' pass rates vary

By Lucy Hodges Education Correspondent

Big differences in the pass rates of the examination boards in GCE O levels and A levels are disclosed in a report published today.

It shows that the percentage of candidates gaining passes with the Associated Examining Board are almost always lower than those of any other board. The pass rates for Oxford and Cambridge board are invariably among the highest.

The report, published by the Joint Matriculation Board on behalf of the GCE boards, says that AEB had more candidates from further education than any other board, and candidates tend to be male and from independent schools.

The report also shows big difference between the pass rates in the same subject over a period of time. For example, 49.9 per cent of candidates taking history with the AEB passed in 1982, reached 57.7 per cent in 1983.

The A level pass rates are similar to those at O level with the AEB passing fewer candi-

PASS RATES 1984									
O level									
	AEB	Cam-bridge	JMB	London	NI	O & C	Oxford	SLUB	WJEC
Eng/Lit	51.3	63.4	59.0	82.3	85.7	76.6	82.7	59.2	56.2
Maths	53.0	64.7	65.0	84.0	84.7	67.7	84.5	55.7	55.7
History	51.4	62.3	61.7	84.2	84.7	70.5	84.5	58.9	56.0
Physics	54.6	66.3	62.0	89.8	88.0	70.1	82.0	62.8	60.5
French	53.5	69.6	64.0	72.0	84.6	73.3	84.7	67.0	62.2

\*From 1984, the WJEC discontinued its GCE Mathematics (Ordinary) in favour of its common GCE/GCE examination.

A level									
	AEB	Cam-bridge	JMB	London	NI	O & C	Oxford	SLUB	WJEC
Eng. Lit.	71.1	91.0	88.7	70.8	67.8	74.3	91.9	71.8	72.0
Maths	71.1	91.0	88.7	70.8	67.8	74.3	91.9	71.8	72.0
History	59.6	71.9	67.6	68.7	68.2	91.0	70.2	75.5	73.8
Physics	66.2	72.8	69.9	72.0	74.2	86.0	74.3	71.0	70.5
French	67.3	83.9	75.1	72.0	73.6	87.7	72.4	76.3	61.6

dates proportionately than any other board, except in English literature. London had the lowest pass rate in English literature, and Oxford and Cambridge had the highest pass rates in English language, mathematics, history, physics and French.

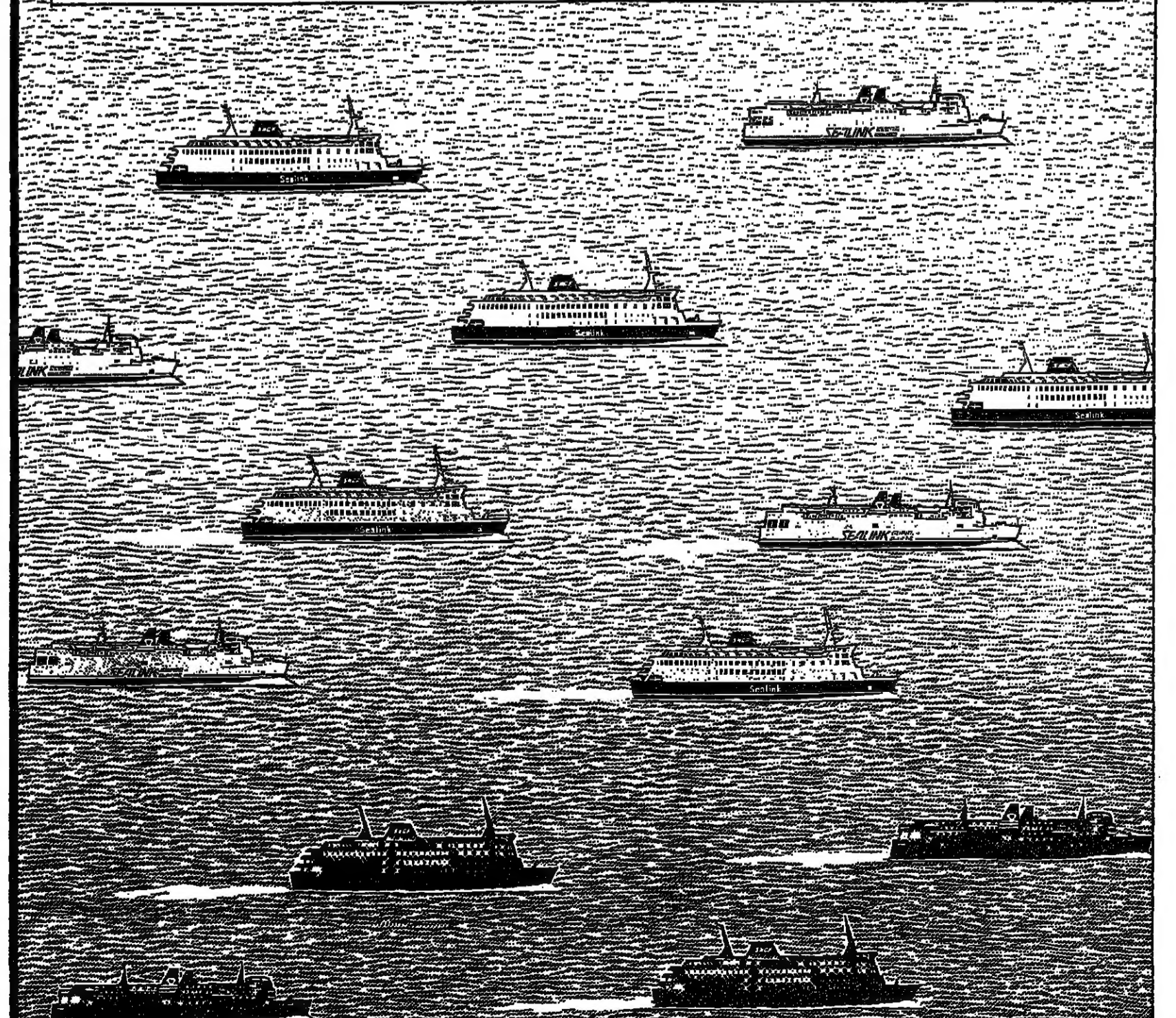
"It is wrong to argue that because Oxford and Cambridge tends to have higher percentages than the other boards this board must be lenient," the report says. "Neither can it be

argued that AEB is severe solely on the grounds that its percentages tend to be lower than those of the other boards.

"To take such a view is to ignore the very reasons which have led to the establishment of the different boards which cater for the schools and colleges of England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

A second review of GCE comparability studies. (G. M. Forrest and D. J. Shoesmith, £1 from GCE boards).

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PARLIAMENT JULY 25 1985

Pym on Belgrano sinking

Rate capping

Treasury questions

# Rate rises next year should be in low single figures

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The success of rate capping in curbing the excess of the highest spenders means that the generalities of local authorities will not have targets or penalties next year, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said in a statement in the Commons.

He said that the complex rate support grant settlement for 1986-87 would be fairer to responsible, low-spending local authorities. But it would maintain pressure on higher-spending authorities to find savings and place firm controls on the most extravagant authorities. If local government responded sensibly, he said, average rate increases next year should be in low single figures.

Mr Jenkin said he was open to representations for redistribution of expenditure levels. Where an authority applied mainly because it considered the Government had made inadequate allowance for functions inherited from the Greater London Council and metropolitan counties, he would not use his powers to reduce expenditure levels or impose conditions.

That would also apply where a council claimed that special accounting arrangements implied unachievable economies.

Mr Jenkin was also announcing his decisions on selective rate limitation for 1986-87. He said that this year's round of rate limitation had gone well.

It has saved ratepayers over £300 million. We have begun to curb the worst overspending of the most profligate authorities. Despite the disgraceful scenes of violence and intimidation in several town halls, there were majorities in every rate capped council for complying with the law and the will of the House.

I am today laying before the House a report setting out how authorities will be selected for rate limitation next year. For authorities not previously selected, I am proposing the same criteria as I used this year: I am selecting authorities whose budgets this year are more than 20 per cent above grant-related expenditure (GRE) and more than 4 per cent above target.

For authorities which were selected this year, I am recommending them if their budgeted expenditure is more than 20 per cent above GRE and either more than 1 per cent above target or more than 30 per cent over their expenditure in 1981 and 1982.

On these criteria, two authorities, Liverpool and Newcastle, are selected for the first time; and 10 authorities are re-selected: Basildon, Camden, Greenwich, Hackney, Haringey, Islington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark and Thamesdown.

New authorities will come into effect for which the Government will set expenditure levels and precept limits for three years. In all, the government will next year be limiting the rates or precepts of 32 authorities with expenditure totalling some £3,500 million. This

demonstrates the Government's continued determination to rein back the profligacy of the largest overspenders and to prevent extravagance in the initial years of the new authorities.

I am setting expenditure levels for the 12 rate-capped authorities. In most cases there will again be a cash standstill on budgeted total expenditure in the current year. In three cases where budgets this year show an exceptionally sharp increase in spending, I am setting lower spending levels.

The Education, Home and Transport Secretaries of State will be making separate announcements about expenditure levels for ILEA and the new joint authorities.

He went on: I am today issuing to local authorities proposals for the rate features of the Rate Support Grant settlement for next year.

The target system has operated since 1981/82 in order to put pressure on councils to restrain spending. Many have made the point that the system operates unfairly on low-spending councils, especially those spending below their GRE.

Last January I expressed the hope that for 1986/87 we could do without targets if there was a satisfactory alternative means of restraining spending. I believe that such a system can be modified to provide a sufficient deterrent to overspending and

accordingly, the system of targets and penalties will not apply next year (yet).

Instead expenditure restraint will be achieved by much stronger block grant pressures. I am proposing sharply to increase the rate at which a council's grant will be reduced if its spending rises in relation to GRE. The system will thus put more weight on the comparison of a council's spending with its GRE. Powerful pressures will remain on the councils which spend well above GRE. I am consulting local government on the details.

I am proposing that aggregate Exchequer grant should be the same cash sum as in this year's settlement, £11.8 billion, which is likely to be just under 47 per cent of relevant expenditure next year. I am proposing to increase the sum provided for local authority current expenditure of 1986-87, as shown in

Mr Jenkin said that the Government would like to see how local authorities' reports are showing how councils could save hundreds of millions of pounds without reducing services simply by getting better value for money.

Dr John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, said there was to be more authoritarian central control over local authority spending and budgets. Now, more than 20 million people in more than 30 authorities would have the level of their services and the budgets of their authorities dictated and controlled by Whitehall.

This was the sixth successive year in which this Government had deliberately reduced the rate of support grant. The £11.8 billion figure announced would be a cut in real terms of 7 per cent, given the current rate of inflation, because it was a cash standstill on the rate of support grant. There would be a shortfall on what councils needed to maintain existing services of almost £1 billion next year.

Mr Jenkin said that contrary to the comment about more authoritarian control, the RSG settlement targeted local authorities would have more control over their own spending.

It had been suggested there would be a £1 billion shortfall on the needs of councils but the Government had increased the amount to be provided in the public expenditure White Paper by £500 million, representing a significant move towards what the local authorities were asking for.

It would be foolish for the Government to fail to indicate to the public that the RSG settlement was intended to sustain pressure for economies and savings.

Mr Francis Pym (South East Cambridgeshire, C) said the abandonment of targets and penalties would be welcomed with relief. Those who had been campaigning for this were disappointed.

Will he assure me (he added) that he is not going to invent any device comparable in what he is going to do and low spending authorities will receive fair treatment in the future?

Mr Jenkin: I am sure that, low spending authorities, below or close to the GRE stand to gain grant but continue to face grant pressures against excessive spending.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab) is illogical as he is bringing in penalties by another name. To say Liverpool Council is profligate with all the problems it has got, when he went to Liverpool and was shocked by the housing conditions, and the high levels of unemployment, is it not sheer vindictiveness?

Mr Jenkin: I repudiate utterly that there is any vindictiveness. Liverpool City Council is well able to manage its own affairs if it so chooses to do so. The fear I have is that there are a number of councillors who do not wish to live within the rules like everyone else.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) said in view of the distortions shown by the Chancellor, the Governor of the Bank of England and all the rest of them over the affair, it would not come very nicely for the taxpayer to have to foot the bill for any legal expenses that might be incurred by the Chancellor as a result of recent events.

If the Chancellor was prepared to use taxpayers' money to the tune of £100 million for this rescue, it must be wrong for taxpayers to foot the bill for legal expenses arising out of the war.

Mr Stewart: Contrary to what Mr Skinner suggested, Mr Lawson has been punctilious in reporting to the House about the JMB affair.

He had reported last week in a statement as soon as it was clear that the JMB was not going to invite the City of London Police to conduct a preliminary inquiry.

A writ was served on the auditors on Tuesday and it was in response to that writ that the Chancellor had the auditors on the Chancellor's writ.

Mr Antony Marlow (Northampton, C) said the most important issue in the JMB affair was confidence in the City of London as it was right for the Bank of England to intervene and right for the Government to uncover what had happened in the past to make sure it did not recur.

for judicial review of the council's resolution.

Mr Gavin Lightman, QC, Mr John Randall and Mr Jonathan Crystal for the club members; Mr Jeremy Swayne, QC, and Mr David Mole for the council.

LORD ROSKILL said that on March 30, 1984 the Rugby Football Union announced that they had accepted an invitation to take a touring side to South Africa. The membership of that side included three members of the club who were regular England players.

At the council's invitation a meeting took place on April 12, 1984 between Mr Soulsby, the leader of the council and representatives of the club. Mr Soulsby put four questions to the club and indicated that "the club's response would only be acceptable if in effect all four questions were answered in the affirmative".

The questions were: (1) Did the club support the tour? (2) Did the club agree that the tour was an insult to the large population of the Leicester population? (3) Would the club press the Rugby Football Union to call off the tour? (4) Would the club press the players to pull out of the tour?

On May 14, 1984 Mr Allen, the secretary and a former captain of the club, handed to Mr Soulsby a written statement of the club's response, which stated, *inter alia*, that the club was not prepared to condemn apartheid but recognized that there are differences of opinion over the way in which the barriers of apartheid can be broken down. The Government have not

declared sporting contacts illegal or even applied sanctions against those involved in tours. Their opposition is on an advisory basis... leaving the decision to the individuals concerned. Rugby union players as amateur sportsmen have no choice as to when and where they play, subject only to the constraints of RFU rules and club loyalty. However, the club, having read the memorandum prepared by the anti-apartheid movement and accepting the serious nature of its contents, have supplied copies to the tour players and asked them to seriously consider the contents before finally reaching a decision whether to tour.

Mr Soulsby did not think the club's response had gone far enough to satisfy the controlling Labour group on the council. On August 21, 1984 the council passed a resolution that the club be suspended from using the Welford Road recreation ground for 12 months and that the situation be reviewed at the end of that period in the light of the club's attitude to sporting links with South Africa.

It was important to emphasize that there was nothing illegal in the action of the three members in joining the tour. The government policy recorded in the Glenageary agreement had never been given the force of law at the instance of any Government, whatever its political complexion.

A person who acted otherwise than in accordance with the principles of that agreement committed no offence, even though he might by his action earn the moral

disapprobation of large numbers of his fellow citizens.

That the club condemned apartheid, as did the council, admitted of no doubt, but the council's actions against the club were not taken because the club took no action against its three members. They were taken, according to Mr Soulsby, because the club failed to condemn the tour and to discourage its members from playing.

The point was put by counsel for the council: "The club failed to align themselves wholeheartedly with the council on a controversial issue." The club did not condemn the tour and did not give specific answers to the first two questions.

Thus, so the argument ran, the council, legitimately bitterly hostile to the policy of apartheid, were justified in exercising their statutory discretion to determine by whom the recreation ground should be used, so as to exclude those who would not support the council's policy on the council's terms.

The club had however circulated to those involved, the powerfully reasoned and impressive memorandum by the anti-apartheid movement.

There was no doubt of the club's own opposition to apartheid, but it recognized that those views, like those of the council, however passionately held by some, were not means universally held, especially by those who sincerely believed that the evils of apartheid were enhanced rather than diminished by a total prohibition of all sporting links with South Africa.

The council's main defence rested

on section 71 of the Race Relations Act 1976, which provided: "... it shall be the duty of every local authority to make appropriate arrangements with a view to securing that their various functions are carried out with due regard to the need - (a) to eliminate unlawful racial discrimination; and (b) to promote equality of opportunity, and good relations, between persons of different racial groups."

It was argued on behalf of the club that section should be given a "narrow" construction, and that it was only concerned with the internal actions of the council.

It was suggested that the club had no relevance to the general exercise by any local authority of its statutory functions, as for example in relation to the control of open spaces or in determining who should be entitled to use the recreation ground and on what terms.

It was said that the section was expressed in terms of a "duty", but that it did not impose any duty so as to compel the exercise by a local authority (however proper that policy might be) on their own terms, could be said to be "unreasonable" on the principles in *Associated Provincial Picture Houses v. Wednesbury Corporation* ([1948] 1 KB 223) or to be so fundamental a breach of the duty to act fairly which rested upon every local authority in matters of this kind as to justify interference by the court.

There was no doubt of the great importance which the council attached to the presence in their midst of a 25 per cent population of persons who were either Asian or of Afro-Caribbean origin.

It was said that the council was fully entitled in exercising their

statutory discretion under, for example, the Open Spaces Act 1906 and the various public health Acts, to pay regard to what they thought was in the best interests of race relations.

The only question was therefore whether the action of the council was susceptible of attack by way of judicial review. It was argued by the council that once it was accepted that section 71 bore no construction for which the council contended the matter became one of political judgment only, and that by interfering, the courts would be encroaching across that line which divided a proper exercise of statutory discretion based on political judgment, in relation to which the courts must not and would not interfere, from an improper exercise of such a discretion with which the courts would interfere.

The crucial question was whether the conduct of the council, in trying by their four questions to force acceptance by the club of their own policy (however proper that policy might be) on their own terms, could be said to be "unreasonable" on the principles in *Associated Provincial Picture Houses v. Wednesbury Corporation* ([1948] 1 KB 223) or to be so fundamental a breach of the duty to act fairly which rested upon every local authority in matters of this kind as to justify interference by the court.

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# Proposals include needs-related allowance and linking of rents to capital value

## Inquiry on British housing calls for phasing out of tax relief on home loans

By Christopher Warman  
Property Correspondent

The inquiry into British housing, chaired by the Duke of Edinburgh, which reported yesterday, recommends radical changes, including the introduction of a new needs-related housing allowance, a new basis for setting rents based on the capital value of the property, changed functions for local authorities and measures to improve housing conditions.

The key recommendation in the report of the inquiry, set up a year ago, is the needs-related housing allowance, which would replace the existing forms of personal support, such as mortgage interest tax relief, for owner-occupiers and the housing supplement for tenants.

This allowance, the report says, would be available to everyone in need, depending on their resources and requirements. It would help elderly owner-occupiers; those on low incomes; buyers of their own homes; and tenants of local authorities and other landlords.

In 1985 the Royal Commission on housing for the working classes reported a

The inquiry was set up in May 1984, and the Duke of Edinburgh should be submitted before the committee met, which it did first in the autumn. Evidence came from about 80 bodies, with further submissions from 300 organizations and individuals.

The cost of the inquiry was mainly in research, which North Housing Association paid with an £18,000 grant. The other main cost was printing the report, which is *Inquiry into British Housing: Report* (National Federation of Housing Associations, 175 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8UP; £4.95, post free).

harrowing account of overcrowding and the extreme of deprivation. A hundred years later the National Federation of Housing Associations set up an inquiry, under the chairmanship of its patron, the Duke of Edinburgh, to look at the situation now, and to mark its own golden jubilee.

The members of the inquiry included representatives of housing bodies, building societies, the church, political and consumer organizations. Evidence was taken from about

a 80 bodies, that was published in January.

The Duke of Edinburgh then said that two main themes run through their work: the difficulties facing the many people who wanted to rent a home rather than to buy; and the anomalies between financing owner-occupation and rented housing. "We feel sure that a more rational and fair structure could be devised to the benefit of all parties," he concluded.

That thread runs through the second report of the inquiry. It advocates a series of changes which, together, would bring about a "reorganization of key financial and administrative arrangements", which the committee believe would gradually cure the majority of "current ailments".

The needs-related housing allowance would, the committee claims, create fairness between tenants and owner-occupiers, between home owners with mortgages and those without, and between all tenants.

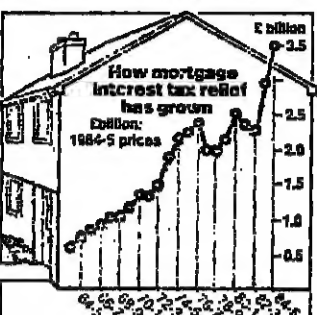
By helping individuals with cash rather than offering them a specific dwelling, it would allow greater choice between owning and renting, between homes of different quality and between homes provided by different



The Duke of Edinburgh introducing the report, flanked by members of the inquiry (Photograph: Warren Harrison).

landlords. By directing public money where it is most needed, it would make the most efficient and effective use of the available resources.

The committee points out that a central part of this reorganization of resources is the gradual withdrawal of mortgage interest tax relief. "The needs-related housing allowance will replace this support for owners with low or limited incomes."



For others, the impact of our recommendation will be minimized by the slow and careful phasing out of existing relief.

The report outlines the problems in the present system of financial support for owner-occupiers, including the lack of help to poorer owners, and heavy costs to the Exchequer.

The report says that while renting has the advantage of passing responsibility to the landlord to plan and save for maintenance and repair, the owner does not get this service.

But he or she can exercise more choice in deciding when to spend money on repairs and improvements.

The committee believes there should be a more even handed treatment between the tenures and a gradual shift to "fiscal neutrality" between owning and renting. Its "preferred" course of action is the abolition of mortgage interest tax relief, although sudden abolition "would greatly disrupt the housing market, and mean that owners were suddenly faced

with costs they could not meet."

The committee suggests that a phased withdrawal could be achieved by reducing the capital sum on which mortgage interest tax relief could be claimed progressively at 10 per cent a year. Another option could be withdrawal in two or three years' time of all mortgage interest tax relief other than at the basic rate of tax, and a progressive withdrawal at 10

per cent a year of all other mortgage interest.

On the causes of present housing problems, the report blames the financial framework which governs housing, suggesting that it is responsible for the reduction of personal freedom and choice, the imbalance between owning and renting, the decline of the privately rented sector, constraints on development in the public and housing association sectors, and inadequate maintenance and improvement levels in all sectors.

As well as reform of the financial framework, the committee calls for more rented housing; better housing conditions; and changes in the role of local authorities.

On rents, the committee recommends a new basis for setting rents in all sectors, related to the capital value of the property, thereby reflecting its popularity in market terms. Capital value rents would not be unregulated open market rents, but would be set to achieve a fair and reasonable return.

It would create the opportunity for choice for tenants by placing all tenancies on a common basis and encourage the letting of empty and under-occupied property.

On the role of local authorities, the report recommends a new approach, emphasizing a more strategic role, with more involvement in research and co-ordination in supporting the efforts of all providers of housing and in the enforcing of standards in all sectors.

Source: *The Government's Expenditure Plans*

### WHERE MORTGAGE INTEREST TAX RELIEF GOES

Income Band	Number of taxpayers receiving relief (000s)	% of total	Total relief (£m)	Average relief per mortgage (£)
£20,000 and over	495	8.5	412	19.0
£15,000-19,999	780	13.1	353	16.2
£10,000-14,999	1950	33.5	745	24.3
£5,000-9,999	2250	38.7	627	29.3
Under £5,000	380	6.2	56	1.2
Total	5820	100	2173	100

Source: *January 1984*

## Duke's role has no modern precedent

By Rupert Morris

The Duke of Edinburgh's intervention on a matter of such fundamental political importance as national housing policy was unprecedented in recent times, academics and constitutional experts agreed yesterday.

However, the absence of rules governing the behaviour of the monarch's consort resulted in a general reluctance either to applaud or criticize the Duke's actions.

Mr Vernon Bogdanor, a Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, wrote in his book *Multi-party politics and the Constitution: The sovereign's position depends upon her remaining strictly neutral in political matters and above the party battle. This can be achieved only if the sovereign acts on the advice of ministers who are willing to assume responsibility for her actions.*

Yesterday Mr Bogdanor said: "This does not apply to the consort for whom there are no clear constitutional guidelines."

Sir William Wade, Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge University, said that while there was indeed no constitutional restraint on the Duke, "there is a firm convention that members of the royal

family do not intervene in politically sensitive matters".

The most obvious precedent for political intervention by the consort was the role of Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's consort, who frequently angered Lord Palmerston, the then Prime Minister.

Prince Albert played an important diplomatic role by relaying his conversations with foreign royal families to the Foreign Office.

In 1885 the Prince of Wales served on the Royal Commission on the Housing of Working Classes.

Edward VIII was arguably the monarch who showed himself most inclined to intervene in political matters, being unwilling to accept British foreign policy on Italy or Germany, and intervening shortly before his abdication, to plead on behalf of the unemployed in South Wales.

Disraeli said of the monarch's role: "The principles of the English constitution do not contemplate the absence of personal influence on the part of the sovereign; and if they did, the principles of human nature would prevent the fulfilment of such a theory."

## Britons to raise plight of Soviet Jews

By Patricia Clough

British delegates are to raise the plight of Soviet Jews, among other human rights issues at the World Festival of Youth in Moscow, a spokesman for the British Youth Council has said.

The British delegation, which leaves for Moscow today, includes representatives of the National Organization of Labour Students, Young Liberals, young Quakers, young Methodists, young Jews and the Student Christian Movement. The Young Conservatives are not going.

The plight of "refuseniks", who are refused permission to leave the Soviet Union, deprived of jobs or the chance to study and treated as social outcasts, will be raised in political discussion during the week-long festival, which begins tomorrow.

## Anti-abortion group favours lowering of age

LIFE, the anti-abortion organization, is to support an amendment to the Infant Life Preservation Act to lower the age limit for abortion, without attempting to change other aspects of the abortion law (Our Social Services Correspondent writes).

Mrs Nuala Scarsbrick, administrator of LIFE, said that the organization wanted to see a 20-week limit on abortions, not the 24-week limit proposed by the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

She said: "We are constantly trying to change the law on abortion with the goal of seeing full protection for all unborn children," she said.

"But as a realistic, immediate and almost non-controversial measure, we would support an amendment to the Infant Life Preservation Act."

## Childbirth consultant to seek reinstatement

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Mrs Wendy Savage, the consultant obstetrician at the London Hospital who has been suspended since April, is to seek a court injunction next week forcing Tower Hamlets Health Authority to reinstate her.

But the issue of Mrs Savage's alleged incompetence now looks likely to go to a full disciplinary inquiry, which will cost the health authority about £100,000 at a time when it is already making cuts of £800,000 to stay within budget.

The authority has received four specialist opinions, all understood to differ somewhat, over the five cases of childbirth in which it is alleged Mrs Savage was incompetent. It is also investigating "other potentially serious matters" which it has refused to disclose.

Mr Brian Raymond, Mrs Savage's solicitor, said yesterday: "This constitutes a deliberate and almost desperate attempt to dig up more dirt against her, and just illustrates the completely personal nature of the campaign against her."

He understood that the health authority, which yesterday maintained its silence on

the issue, had taken an interim decision to proceed with a full inquiry.

"We take the view now that a full inquiry is almost the only way to clear the air about the five cases and anything else the authority wants to raise."

"Our plea is that she should be allowed to work while it takes place, as it could easily go on for two years."

Mrs Savage would be seeking an injunction next week on the basis of breach of contract, forcing the health authority to reinstate her. "We do not fear a full inquiry," Mr Raymond said.

Mrs Savage's suspension has brought protest from most family doctors in Tower Hamlets, and support from national childbirth organizations, who see the case being over high technology, with Mrs Savage an advocate of minimum intervention.

Mr Raymond said that the authority had not taken up an offer by Mrs Savage to abide by district protocols on how childbirth should be handled, and instead had offered an unacceptable package involving her going away for six months.

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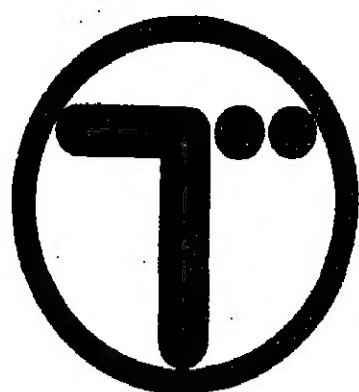
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## South Africa in crisis

# Pattern of arrests aimed at grass roots of anti-apartheid coalition

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South African police yesterday announced that names of 130 more people arrested under the emergency regulations in force since midnight on Saturday, the total of arrests now disclosed is 795.

It is estimated that at least 15 people including four shot dead by police on Wednesday evening, have died in continuing unrest in various parts of the country since the emergency was declared.

Emergency regulations are in force in 36 districts, all but one of them in the Eastern Cape or the area around Johannesburg and Vereeniging in the southern Transvaal. These have been the main areas involved in 10 months of unrest which has claimed nearly 500 lives.

The police shooting happened after a funeral for an anti-apartheid activist, a black township on the East Rand. One victim has been identified as Miss Desilele Mbokani, aged 16.

A woman in the crowd of mourners leaving the funeral, Miss Elizabeth Nkomo, said: "We were marching along Eisel Street on our way to the cemetery when I heard shots

and saw people scattering in all directions. "I don't know if anybody died on the spot, but I saw injured people being taken into combis (mini-vans) which had earlier carried mourners and were driven to hospital. There were many people on the ground. I cannot say if all of them had been shot," she said.

The police version is that a police anti-riot unit opened fire with rifles and shotguns to disperse a large mob stoning an army patrol. Two men and two women died and 13 men and three women were injured.

The latest batch of named detainees is an offence under the emergency provisions to publish names without police authorization - consists of 115 black men, 11 black women, three Coloured men and a Coloured woman.

Ninety-five were arrested in the Eastern Cape, 16 in Port Elizabeth, 43 in Vitenhage, and 35 in the Johannesburg area and on the East Rand.

A pattern emerging from the arrests suggests that two groups are particular targets of the security sweep: the Congress of

South African Students (Cosas), which is the voice of militant black schoolchildren; and the civic associations which have sprung up in black townships in opposition to unpopular government-created councils.

Cosas and almost all civic associations are among the multitude of bodies making up the loose coalition of more than 600 anti-apartheid groups to the Government since the ANC was banned 25 years ago.

Banning the UDF would have little effect because of its amorphous structure. It has proved able to operate even though most of its top leaders are neutralized by a pending treason trial. The Government appears to be trying instead to destroy its myriad component bodies.

Civil rights groups are concerned about the conditions in which detainees are being held. South Africa already has the highest per capita prison population in the Western world - at the end of 1984 107,950 prisoners were crammed into jails built for no more than 78,339.

## Envoy's recall gains right-wing approval

From Diana Geddes, Paris

While the French government's decision to take action against South Africa has been met by and large with approval here, many point out that it amounts to no more than a symbolic gesture, albeit a fairly potent one and one which goes further than anything any other leading Western power has done.

The public recall of an ambassador is a rare event in France, but the ban on all new French investment in South Africa is unlikely to be felt as more than a fleabite - only 120 million francs (£10 million) were invested last year. Meanwhile, French trade with South Africa, amounting to several billion francs a year, remains untouched.

Some French industrialists grumbled yesterday that the Government had blocked their opportunities for working with one of the few solvent countries in Africa. Most of them, however, conceded that the present explosive political climate did not make new investment a particularly attractive proposition and pointed out that French investment in South Africa had never been strong anyway.

About 150 French companies have investments in South Africa, mainly in finance, oil processing, civil engineering and the motor industry, but they will not be affected by the ban. Existing French investments amount to no more than 14 billion francs.

France has also been responsible for building South Africa's only nuclear plant, at Koeberg, whose second reactor, quite coincidentally, was finally linked up to the country's elec-

tricity network only yesterday. The only other sanctions taken to date by France against the Pretoria Government in protest against apartheid was to impose a ban in April, 1983, on all amateur sporting links.

The French rugby federation has nevertheless made it clear that it plans to ignore the ban and to go ahead with its next rugby tour of South Africa, due to take place in June next year, by which time there may well be a government of a different political complexion in France.

It is not yet clear how a right-wing government would react. M. Jean Francois-Poncet, the former Foreign Minister under President Giscard d'Estaing, said he "could not but approve" the latest measures taken by the Government. Spokesman for the two main opposition parties found little to criticize, save that they had not been consulted and that similar measures had not been taken against Communist countries where human rights were also flouted.

On the other hand, *Le Quotidien*, one of the two main right-wing national newspapers, denounced the measures as simply a political gimmick designed to mobilize a disunited left round a "noble cause" in the run-up to the French general election next spring.

The Communists, for once, applauded the Government's action, though they complained it was too little and too late. Other papers noted that only two months ago the Government was saying it would not be taking economic sanctions against Pretoria because to do so would be against France's "desired goal".

## World pressure builds up

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

By banning new investment and withdrawing its ambassador, France has leapt into the vanguard of nations pressing for tough action against South Africa.

But several have already taken one step or the other and others would seem to be on the brink of doing so.

The United States last month recalled its own ambassador, for consultations and has so far not announced his return, while both the Senate and the House of Representatives have passed Bills urging a variety of measures, including a ban on new investment, a halt to bank loans and a curb on the import of Kruggerands.

Sweden announced an end to

all new investment in South Africa as long as six years ago.

The Netherlands, whose Government yesterday welcomed the French initiative, has until now led the movement for stronger European action. But despite ending all cultural and sporting links and demanding visas from all South Africans entering Holland, it has stopped short of unilateral action against commercial and financial connections.

On Monday European foreign ministers condemned Pretoria strongly in calling for an early end to the emergency and implied that sanctions might be imposed if President Botha did not make more progress in scrapping apartheid.

The Ten have also agreed to

oblige companies trading in South Africa to conform to standard treatment of black workers. Similar action has been taken by the US over its own Sullivan Code.

Canada has imposed 10 measures, including restrictions on financial dealings. Australia has also been prominent in pushing the organization's members towards economic sanctions, a movement likely to dominate the next Commonwealth heads of government meeting at Nassau in October.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said only three days ago that Britain remains firmly opposed to sanctions of any kind. This stand is threatening to isolate Britain in Nassau.

The scandal in Austria broadened when it was discovered that wine exported to six European countries contained the anti-freeze. Ten countries have banned sales of Austrian wine pending tests, including West Germany, which imports two-thirds of Austria's wine.

In Bonn on Wednesday health officials banned the sale of three spumant-type Italian wines found to contain disinfectant that had leaked into the bottles when they were being

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## Actor Rock Hudson has Aids for a year

Paris (Reuter) - Rock Hudson, the American film star who has been treated for it in a Paris hospital, a statement from his press office here said, ending confusion over whether or not he was suffering from the disease.

Madame Yvonne Collart, a spokeswoman for Hudson, aged 59, said he had contracted Aids more than a year ago, but that the latest tests he had had in the United States had revealed no trace of the disease.

Asked to clarify, Mme Collart's office issued a statement saying: "Mr Hudson still has Aids, and he has something in the liver as well, although it is not clear what he has."

"Doctors are continuing to analyse his liver. His state of health is that he is continuing to improve."

There is no known case of Aids being cured, according to officials of the Institut Pasteur, which specializes in the fatal disease, which destroys the body's immune system, leaving it vulnerable to infection.

Hudson, who was taken to the American hospital from the Ritz Hotel in Paris on Sunday, has had a series of tests, and was said by Mme Collart to be improving daily. Originally she said he was suffering from liver cancer.

Hospital officials refused to comment further.

Mme Collart said: "He is hoping to go back to the US, but doesn't know when. He's perfectly happy with the treatment he is getting here. He seems in good form."

Hudson, one of the last of the tall, handsome, square-jawed Hollywood heroes, be-



Mme Collart announcing that Rock Hudson is being treated for Aids.

came a screen idol in the 1950s and 1960s. His career ranged from musical comedies to westerns and epics.

He learned his trade through the Hollywood studio system, earning millions of dollars and the praise of co-stars such as Elizabeth Taylor and Doris

Day, with whom he made a series of romantic comedies that are now his best-known films.

Hudson was married for three years to his former agent's secretary, Phyllis Gates. They were divorced in 1958.

## MPs blame cuts for crippling Britain's foreign interests

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

British overseas interests were being damaged by the Government's repeated public spending cuts, the Commons foreign affairs select committee said in a report published yesterday.

In particular, the MPs said cuts affecting the foreign and Commonwealth Office, the BBC and British Council and the continued squeeze on the aid programme, imposed late last year, were probably counterproductive.

"It is our opinion that the protection and furtherance of British interests overseas cannot be maintained at the same level on continually reducing effective resources."

In a unanimous report, the MPs repeated a demand made in May after an investigation into famine in Africa, that emergency donations to counter the Ethiopian famine should not reduce the total budget devoted to aid and development in other parts of the world.

"We believe that the aid budget should be compensated at least by the amount spent on emergency relief in the sub-

Saharan Africa, which in the year 1984-85 was of the order of £95 million."

The inquiry examined this year's estimated budget of £1,861 million for Britain's overseas programme, which includes overseas aid, Foreign Office costs, and provision for BBC external services and the British Council.

The MPs said that since 1979-80, funds for the overseas programme had been reduced in real terms, as a percentage of public expenditure and gross domestic product, while the need for Foreign and Commonwealth Office services and overseas aid had, if anything, increased.

The reduction in overseas missions, especially smaller posts such as consulates, had produced "extremely small savings".

The closure of 21 subordinate posts between 1979-80 and 1984-85 yielded annual savings in present-day prices of just under £2.25 million. Eight proposed closures this year are expected to yield savings of less than £300,000 a year.

The overall result of such widespread closures was striking and, given the marginal nature of savings made, the MPs added: "The loss of a small number of export orders could well have offset, in national terms, the savings resulting from the post closures since 1979."

Closure of posts caused "severe political embarrassment" and other countries lost no opportunity to profit.

The MPs said cuts in Foreign Office staff had substantially increased the pressure on those working in the diplomatic service and they repeated the warning of Sir Antony Acland, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, that "abroad and at home the current job which is placed on the diplomatic service cannot be done with significantly less staff".

Cutsback in Foreign Office staff working overseas to boost British trade have been criticized by business organizations, and the MPs insisted that commercial work should be among the Foreign Office's highest priorities.

Aid stamp, page 9

## Hong Kong meeting friendly

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Anglo-Chinese Joint Liaison Group on Hong Kong ended its first meeting in London yesterday in an atmosphere described in a joint communiqué as "friendly and co-operative".

The group, set up under last year's Hong Kong agreement, is concentrating first on how to maintain the territory's international economic links after it becomes a special administrative region of China in 1997.

Membership of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the Multi-fibre arrangements were among the issues discussed at the three sessions. The next meeting will be in Peking on November 26-29.

## Army split brings crisis to Uganda

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

A tribal split in the Uganda army, exacerbated by a rise in activity by anti-government guerrillas, has created a crisis for President Obote.

Gunfire in Kampala recently resulted from a confrontation between army groups, and the armed forces commander, Major-General Tito Okello, has moved with some of his supporters to his home area in northern Uganda. He is reported to have refused to return to Kampala.

Kampala is outwardly calm and road blocks operated by troops round the town have been dismantled. But there is still a tense atmosphere.

Cardinal Emmanuel Nsubuga this week published a pastoral letter asking President Obote to postpone the coming elections "until peace and tranquility are restored".

He suggests that President Obote should dissolve his Government and form a caretaker coalition with the Opposition until conditions suitable for an election are restored.

Mr Obote, however, has always refused to consider such a step.

Registration of voters is to start next week. No date has been fixed for the poll, but it is expected before the end of the year.

Anti-government groups have recently stepped up their attacks. This week a Kampala newspaper reported that guerrillas of the National Resistance Army had captured the western Uganda town of Fort Portal, but there is no official confirmation.



Women await news of relatives missing in the Stava dam disaster. Four more bodies were recovered yesterday.

## Arrests and resignations mark dam inquiry

From Peter Nichols, Rome

With fears that the death toll of the Stava valley disaster could exceed 300, the political consequences of the widespread allegations of negligence are beginning to become apparent.

Two members of the Trento provisional administration which carried much of the responsibility for supervising security regulations in the area, have resigned after being told by the public prosecutor that they are under investigation.

Signor Remo Iori and Signor Gianni Bazzanella work for the administration handling forestry and industry.

The number of arrests has risen to three. Signor Giulio Rota and his brother, Signor Aldo Rota, co-proprietors of the company which worked the quarry and the reservoirs, and Signor Matteo Tomasi, a forestry inspector.

## Warsaw tightens screw on campuses

Warsaw (Reuter) - The Communist authorities took powers yesterday to tighten their control of Poland's universities, where dissent and support for the ideals of the banned Solidarity free trade union are still entrenched.

Parliament voted overwhelmingly to make changes in the education laws which ban political activity universities and make it easier for the Government to dismiss lecturers.

The new legislation will also allow the authorities to prevent the election of politically unacceptable university heads and revives the need for teachers to take an oath of loyalty to the principles of socialist education.

The changes have caused a furor in the academic community, despite the Government's claims that most teachers favour them and that only 34 per cent are against.

They were criticized by individual academics, the 75-member Main Council for Higher Education, elected by the universities, and Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Primate.

The Education Minister, Mr Benon Miskiewicz, told legislators that the amendments were needed to halt a sharp decline in educational standards.

"If we did not do this or postponed it, we would worsen negative traits which are budding and allow them to burst into bloom."

Parliament rejected a plea from an independent legislator, Mr Edmund Osmańczyk, to delay a vote on the changes until after the general election in October.

"It will be a highly immoral conclusion to the present parliament if it adopts a decision causing irretrievable damage to the next Parliament and the country."

He attacked the "free-wheeling legislative activity" of the Sejm, which has enacted almost 200 laws since 1980. Many of them, hastily drafted during the Solidarity crisis and the martial-law period, have needed corrective amendments.

The 1982 education law was considered highly liberal, giving the universities and other institutes of higher education a wide degree of autonomy in regulating their affairs.

The changes will severely restrict student participation in university management and give university heads more scope to act independently of their senates.

They remove the education council's decision-making powers in such areas as university research and development and leave it a merely consultative role. Mr Miskiewicz indicated that the council had become unrepresentative and that it spoke mainly for the Government's opponents.

Communist legislators denied that the measures were repressive, and emphasized the need to "secure order in higher public schools".

Parliament also voted to strengthen the legally-recognized unions created since 1983 to replace Solidarity.

## Jungle holds up rescue of 79 crash victims

Bogota (Reuter) - Fog and thick and thick jungle hindered airborne rescue teams from reaching the burnt wreckage of a Colombian Air Force DC6 which crashed on Wednesday with 79 people on board near Leticia, on Colombia's border with Brazil and Peru. All were feared dead.

The DC6 was brought in to counter a strike by pilots of Avianca, the state airlines. The pilots had warned about possible safety risks with old aircraft.

## Tougher airport security sought

Bonn (Reuter) - Anti-terrorism experts from seven western industrialized countries meeting here agreed to press for stronger aviation security and tougher standards at airports considered easy prey for terrorists, delegation sources said.

There was no agreement on the US call for an outright boycott of Beirut airport and a ban on Lebanon's Middle East Airlines.

## Ireland protest to Spain

Dublin - Ireland is to lodge an official complaint with Spain after the latest incident involving a Spanish trawler and the Irish Navy in Irish waters.

The Spanish Ambassador will be called in to the Department of Foreign Affairs here today and asked to convey Ireland's serious concern immediately to Madrid.

This year 40 Spanish trawlers have been arrested for illegal fishing in Irish waters. Last Tuesday an Irish Navy vessel fired 78 rounds at a Spanish trawler before breaking off pursuit after a six hour chase.

## Upsurge in Gulf war

Bahrain (Reuter) - An Iraqi report of an upsurge in fighting in key sectors of the Gulf war front. Baghdad said Iraqi troops seized Iranian positions on Height 136, a strategic mountain on the northern front, inflicting heavy casualties.

Tehran said its forces had killed or wounded 250 Iraqi troops in the Sumar region of the central front. Iraq did not refer to the Sumar fighting and Iran made no mention of a battle in the north.

## Death plunge

Zurich (Reuter) - A British climber David Collins, aged 23, from Buckinghamshire, fell to his death on the Moench mountain (13,500ft) in the Swiss Alps when he lost his footing as he tried to recover a bottle of sun-tan lotion, police said.

## Chief Rabbi dies

Budapest (AP) - Dr Laszlo Salgo, Chief Rabbi of Hungary, has died aged 73. He died after 25 years he lectured at Budapest's rabbinical seminary, the only one in East Europe. He was a parliamentary deputy.

## UN chief ill

New York (Reuter) - Señor Pérez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary General, is in hospital here for tests after a bout of abdominal pain that doctors suspected might be caused by diverticulitis (inflammation of sections of the bowel), his spokesman said.

## Whale rethink

Oslo (Reuter) - Norway, fearing a crippling boycott of fish exports, is likely to bow to international pressure to halt commercial whaling, senior government sources said. A decision was expected within two months.

## Dogmeat pleas

Manila (AFP) - About 80,000 postcards from around the world protesting against the eating of dog meat, considered a delicacy in the northern Philippines, have been delivered to the Manila government. They urged swift passage of a Bill recommending stiff fines and jail terms for those engaged in the slaughter of dogs and cats.

## Chess refusal

Belgrade (AP) - Because of Garry Kasparov's objections, Svetozar Gligoric, the Yugoslav chess grand master who refereed the disputed world championship match between Anatoly Karpov and Kasparov last February, has declined to officiate at the September replay in Moscow. Kasparov claimed Gligoric had "rooted for Karpov".

## Pasionara falls

Gijón (AFP) - Dolores Ibarruri, the celebrated La Pasionara of the Spanish Civil War, broke a collarbone in a fall while on holiday here. She is 89.

## Correction

In the article on tourism in France yesterday the number of foreign tourists expected in France this year should have read: Six million Britons, eight million Germans, four million Dutch, three million Swedes, nearly three million Americans, 2.5 million Belgians, two million Italians, and 500,000 Japanese.

## The Austrian wine scandal

### Doctored alcohol a pollution headache

Vienna (AFP) - The latest headache for the Austrian wine scandal facing experts is how to dispose of the one million gallons that have been contaminated with a potentially lethal antifreeze chemical.

The doctored wine, first discovered by authorities three months ago, cannot be dumped into the country's water supply, the experts say.

The alcohol adulterated with diethylene-glycol, added to boost sweetness and alcohol content, could be biologically dead. Earlier this week, the Gols water treatment plant in the Burgenland region, where most of the contaminated wine is thought to have originated, suddenly stopped working. Dead eels were found in the anal flowing out of it. Authorities suspect that contami-

nated wines were poured into the waters.

They believe transforming the doctored wine into petrol or using it for industrial purposes may not be practical nor economically feasible.

Pouring the wine into fields and pastures so that it will simply bio-degrade is possible, Austria's Water Institute has said.

Authorities in Burgenland have asked that plans for disposal be submitted by next week.

Authorities in France are also studying ways to dispose of the 80,000 bottles of contaminated Austrian wine seized there. Possibilities include bulldozing them or distilling the wine, French officials in Paris said.

The Austrian Agricultural Minister, Herr Günter Haiden, has announced that a new wine

industry law would come into force by autumn.

In West Germany, the parliamentary health and nutrition commissions will hold emergency sessions today. Four West German wines have been



Herr Haiden: Refuses to resign

found this week to contain diethylene-glycol and have been withdrawn from the market.

The scandal in Austria broadened when it was discovered that wine exported to six European countries contained the anti-freeze. Ten countries have banned sales of Austrian wine pending tests, including West Germany, which imports two-thirds of Austria's wine.

In Bonn on Wednesday health officials banned the sale of three spumant-type Italian wines found to contain disinfectant that had leaked into the bottles when they were being

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## Russians hint at Star Wars compromise but threaten nuclear build-up

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Soviet Union appeared yesterday to hint at a possible compromise in the next round of the Geneva arms talks on the question of Star Wars research.

But the hints were almost lost in a barrage of attacks on military-related space technology, as opposed to "pure science", and impassioned warnings that if the United States persisted with the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) the very basis of nuclear deterrence would be destroyed and Russia would retaliate by building up its nuclear forces to penetrate any space shield the Americans could devise.

Launching a booklet entitled *Star Wars - Delusions and Dangers*, Mr Yuri Kvitsinsky, Russia's chief space weapons negotiator at Geneva, said Moscow's position was "businesslike".

It was not seeking to ban fundamental or "pure" research into laser and other space technology, but it believed that research conducted under contracts to "military agencies" must be forbidden. "If a serious approach is made, a solution can be found", Mr Kvitsinsky said.

He said that Star Wars research could be verified by "scientific technical means" available to both sides, a reference to satellite observations.

Moscow has firmly denied reports that it is willing to tolerate research but not testing or development. Yesterday Mr Kvitsinsky and General Nikolai Chervov, of the General Staff both insisted that research inexorably led to weapons production - an approach which contradicted Mr Kvitsinsky's intriguing reference to allowing "pure" research.

Soviet military officials acknowledge that Russia is conducting research in space but say it is entirely peaceful. Yesterday General Chervov repeated that Russia had no space weapons programme comparable to SDI, and dismissed the American contention that Star Wars was a defensive system as "naïve" and "a big hoax".

He referred to earlier hints by Mr Gorbachov that Russia would walk out of the talks if President Reagan persisted with the SDI programme.

Mr Kvitsinsky described Star Wars as an "attractive package for the uninitiated". There was no need for a "walk in the woods" to try to reach an informal compromise of the kind attempted when he was Russia's chief negotiator at the abortive talks on medium-range missiles two years ago. "Our partners have shown no inclination for talks," he remarked. Star Wars was designed to

render America invulnerable so it could launch a first strike, but Russia had the means to prevent this. SDI was also a violation of the anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972.

Mr Kvitsinsky criticized Mr Robert MacFarlane, the National Security Adviser, and Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, for saying Russia was being intransigent. He said Mr Weinberger had admitted last September that America was already engaged in small-scale testing of Star Wars.

Observers said this appeared to make Mr Kvitsinsky's proposal for a verifiable ban on military-related research irrelevant, since the United States had already passed the "early stages" maintained could be monitored.

Both Mr Kvitsinsky and General Chervov said SDI was diverting intellectual and economic resources from more worthwhile projects, but Russia would frustrate any attempt to gain superiority over Moscow and its allies. No details were given of Russia's "reply measures".

The Geneva talks, now in recess, resume in September. The latest onslaught on Star Wars, which clearly heads the list of Kremlin anxieties, is also timed to influence next week's East-West meeting for foreign ministers at Helsinki.



Colonel-General Chervov answers questions at a Moscow press conference.

## Congress bridle arms for Jordan

From Mohsin Ali Washington

President Reagan has approved an Administration study which would be the basis of future US arms sales to Jordan, Saudi Arabia and other Middle East countries.

It immediately ran into trouble with some congressional supporters of Israel, who said the Administration's plans to sell advanced weapons to

Jordan and Saudi Arabia would provoke enormously divisive debate.

Representative Tom Lantos (Democrat, California) said it "simply boggles the human mind" to expect Israel to engage seriously in "dramatic negotiations for peace and at the same time cope with a new administration proposal to sell sophisticated arms to its Arab neighbours.

The White House spokesman said: "No specific decisions have been made. We expect those to be made in the fall."

The study, begun early this year, would lead to Administration requests, possibly in September, to Congress for arms sales to Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

The Administration is considering a package for Jordan

## Soviet rocket chief moved as military shake-up widens

From Richard Owen, Moscow

A leading military spokesman confirmed yesterday that Marshal Vladimir Tolubko, commander of the Soviet strategic rocket forces, had been replaced by "a talented and able military leader".

But, questioned by *The Times*, Colonel-General Nikolai Chervov, of the Soviet General Staff, refused to name the successor.

He said he had "no information" on the reported appointment of Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the former Chief of Staff and Deputy Defence Minister, as Commander-in-Chief of Warsaw Pact forces. Sources said Marshal Ogarkov's appointment had yet to be confirmed, and Russia's Warsaw Pact allies were being consulted.

There were also reports that re-organization of the military hierarchy had still to be approved by Mr Gorbachov, who like his predecessors is believed to be chairman of the Supreme Defence Council, though this has not been announced formally. Mr Gorbachov is on holiday.

Marshal Ogarkov had made frequent visits to East Europe - especially East Germany - to prepare for his new command while stationed at Minsk as commander of Western forces in the Soviet Union, sources said.

Marshal Tolubko, aged 71, is regarded as a conservative-

minded soldier of the old school, compared to the "modern" generation of strategists represented by Marshal Ogarkov and General Mikhail Zaitsev, until recently commander of Soviet forces in East Germany.

General Chervov confirmed that General Aleskei Yepishev, aged 77, had been replaced as head of the armed forces' Political Directorate - the key link between the Kremlin and the armed forces - by General Aleksei Lizichov, 20 years his junior and a former aide to General Zaitsev in East Germany.

*Red Star*, the armed forces newspaper, confirmed the Lizichov appointment by reporting that he had met a Syrian delegation as political chief. As part of the reshuffle, which bears the stamp of Mr Gorbachov, General Ivan Panov, who succeeds General Nikolai Makeyev, editor for 30 years.

Marshal Tolubko and General Yepishev have been made "military inspectors", a nominal role indicating honourable retirement.

The long-term implications of the shake-up remain unclear. The standing of Marshal Ogarkov, who has argued for high-technology conventional weapons to replace the Soviet Union's reliance on World War Two-style heavy tanks and rockets.

## Reagan popularity shows healthy rise

From Michael Binyon, Washington

As President Reagan yesterday held his first Cabinet meeting since his operation, a poll showed that his popularity has risen significantly in the country, especially among blacks.

A *New York Times* survey showed an approval rating of 65 per cent, almost equal to the highest Mr Reagan reached immediately after the assassination attempt in 1981, when it touched 67 per cent. Of those polled since his latest operation, only 24 disapproved of his handling of his job, with a further 11 per cent having no opinion.

Over a third of all black voters asked also registered approval - a high figure in a community that voted solidly Democrat in the last election. Among Democrats the figure was 47 per cent, also the highest since April, 1981.

The President met his Cabinet yesterday in the Cabinet room instead of in his private wing, a sign of his steady recovery. On Wednesday, dressed in pyjamas and a dressing gown, he received congressional leaders in his White House quarters for his first face-to-face session with them since leaving hospital.

At that meeting he urged Congress to make another attempt to settle differences and agree on a compromise for the 1986 budget. According to the White House spokesman, Mr Reagan told them: "Every village, every town, every

municipality, every state has a budget. Yet the greatest economic entity in the world does not have a budget. How can the country go forward with a sound economic plan?"

Mr "Tip" O'Neill, Speaker of the House of Representatives, told Mr Reagan that he looked well. He replied: "I feel better when I get a budget."

Mr Reagan is said to be putting pressure on everyone to break the impasse before August 2, when Congress begins its summer recess. A proposal now being floated among Senate Republican leaders is a special \$5 (£3.50) a barrel surcharge on oil imports, which would raise some \$25 billion over three years.

The Senate is also considering proposals, which it hopes the House Democrats could accept, to grant cost-of-living increases for social security programmes every two years, instead of every year, and to do the same in the adjustment of income tax categories.

It is estimated that over three years this would reduce the deficit by \$340 billion nearly \$50 billion more than the savings projected in the Budget approved by the Senate.

The special oil levy, which supporters would like to camouflage as "revenue enhancement", is certain to run into furious opposition from the powerful oil lobby. Mr Reagan would also not be happy with what is patently a new indirect tax, and the prospects for its success are still dubious.

## Search for Greenpeace case yacht

Noumea, New Caledonia (AFP) - The French Navy issued an all-points bulletin yesterday seeking a French yacht which New Zealand police want to examine in connection with the bombing of the Greenpeace ship, *Rainbow Warrior*.

The Navy said it had issued the bulletin to French gendarme stations, police posts and army units after being contacted by the company that rented out the sailing vessel, the *Ouvea*.

The yacht is due in port here on Sunday, but the rental agent said he was concerned because he had received no radio message since last Sunday.

Three New Zealand police investigators are in Noumea waiting for the *Ouvea*, which has three crew members on board. The New Zealand authorities suspect that the *Ouvea*, which left Auckland just before the July 10 explosions that destroyed the *Rainbow Warrior* and killed a crewman, may have transported explosive materials.

## Guadeloupe rioters tear-gassed

Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe (AFP) - Armed police reinforced by two armoured cars used tear gas yesterday against pro-independence rioters throwing stones and firebombs in the second day of clashes in the French Caribbean territory.

The disturbances took place between Pointe-à-Pitre and the international airport, when the police tried to clear roadblocks set up by the pro-independence militants, who overturned cars.

Two days ago youths burned a police car, four post office vans and a refuse cart. A roadblock they erected across the bridge linking the two wings of the butterfly-shaped island, was removed by gendarmes.

A split seems to have developed between the pro-independence movements - the People's Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe (UPLG) and the People's Movement for an Independent Guadeloupe (MPGI) - with the UPLG ordering its supporters to withdraw from barricades, while the MPGI militants remained.

## Guerrillas halt trains as part of Tamil protest

From Our Correspondent, Colombo

Armed Tamil separatist guerrillas stopped the Colombo-bound morning train leaving Jaffna, the northern city in Sri Lanka yesterday.

It was part of the campaign to see that all work stops for three days in the Northern and Eastern provinces.

For the second day, shops, schools and offices were closed after a call for mourning for Tamils killed in the ethnic riots two years ago.

The engine driver and guard were seized at Jaffna railway

station. After an hour, guerrillas told the station master to mind the two until Saturday morning, when they would return the train key. Passengers were allowed to leave.

Police and security forces kept away to prevent incidents. All trains to and from Jaffna have been cancelled.

The stop-work call was also observed in other parts of the Northern and Eastern provinces, which the Tamils are claiming as part of a separate state.

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## Sikh party factions split as Punjab deal wins acclaim throughout India

From Richard Ford, Delhi

Noisy scenes erupted in the Sikh's holiest shrine, the Golden Temple of Amritsar, as rival factions of the Akali Dal party demonstrated for and against the agreement to end the Punjab crisis.

Supporters of Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, president of the Akali Dal, hailed the settlement reached with the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, but members of the All-India Sikh Students Federation described the Sikh leader as a traitor.

The agreement has met almost universal approval from the rest of the country, with opposition MPs congratulating Mr Gandhi and Sant Longowal for having reached a deal which it is hoped will end three years of violence and terror in Punjab and elsewhere in the country.

Mr Arjun Singh, Governor of the Punjab, said that the state's agency was over and that both the Prime Minister and Sant Longowal had shown statesmanship and compassion. The newspapers have been full of praise for the settlement, with *The Statesman* describing it as an historic accord.

It says the rumourous confrontation between the Sikhs and Hindus has been brought to an end, and adds: "This is truly a tremendous achievement for a young and relatively inexperienced

Prime Minister who has nevertheless demonstrated a natural ability to be firm when firmness is called for and to respond to provocations with constructive flexibility."

*The Hindustani Times* sees the settlement as ushering in an era in which India's unity and integrity is secure. It says effusively that Mr Gandhi has matured into a leader who will take India to unprecedented

heights of stability, unity and prosperity.

An all-party Opposition committee in Haryana, however, has demanded that the state's Chief Minister resign for having agreed to the handover to Punjab of Chandigarh, joint capital of Haryana and Punjab. The committee said Bhajan Lal had agreed to a sellout and had failed to protect the interests of the state.

## Gandhi tells Third World trade unity is strength

Mr Gandhi gave a warning yesterday of a disturbing trend away from multilateral trading and of the disadvantages caused to the developing world (Richard Ford writes from Delhi).

He accused the developing world of propping up sectors in their own economies where the advantage had moved to the Third World, saying that agriculture and tropical products were restricted severely, harming the nations of the south.

Industrial countries, he became more rigid in their response to the problems of the developing world and there was a disturbing retreat from the

commitment to multilateralism which had characterized the last two decades, he said.

Mr Gandhi told 64 ministers and officials at a Delhi conference on the global system of trade preferences that the world economic crisis was structural rather than cyclical. The recent recovery had not been broad-based, and its benefits had not been widely felt in the Third World.

Patchwork solutions would not end the imbalances in the international economy and there was not yet any long-term solution to the Third World problem of debt which did not undermine their development.

## Israel looks again at exile for dissidents

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

Israel will next week consider resurrecting its policy of selective deportation, which has been in abeyance since 1979, to counter an increase in terror attacks.

The Police Minister, Mr Haim Bar-Le, told the Knesset on Wednesday evening, during a debate on internal security, that the number of fire-bomb and explosives attacks this year had already surpassed the number for the whole of 1984.

The possibility of restoring the emergency regulations governing the selective deportation of residents of occupied territory found guilty of aiding and abetting terrorism will be brought before the Cabinet on Monday, the Defence Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, said in an Israel Radio interview.

While deportation must be used sparingly, he said, hostile elements in the occupied territory must be made to know that it is an option open to Israel.

Deportations were carried out from time to time by successive Labour governments, including that headed by Mr Rabin in the mid-1970's. But the Likud Government of Mr Menachem Begin outlawed the practice after the 1979 peace treaty with Egypt, when emergency regulations covering deportations and administrative arrest were abrogated.



The Spanish and Portuguese Prime Ministers, Señor Felipe González (left) and Dr Mario Soares, meeting on board the Spanish royal motor yacht Azor in Lisbon yesterday.

## Youth takes over in cities of China

From Mary Lee, Peking

The Mayor-to-be of Shanghai, Mr Jiang Zemin, made his first public appearance in the city earlier this week at a rubbish clearance ceremony. Mr Jiang, the former Minister of Electronics Industry, must have felt a little put out, not over the rubbish but by the fact that the man he had been sent down to replace - Mr Wang Daohan - was still hanging on to the office.

But now Mr Wang has finally resigned - on the first day of the Municipal People's Congress (local parliament) on July 24. Mr Jiang will be "elected" to replace him over the next few days.

The decision to replace Mr Wang with Mr Jiang was taken in Peking some months ago by the standing committee of the ruling Communist Party, at the same time as the decision to send in the Minister of Urban and Rural Construction, Mr Rui Xingwen, to become the municipality's party secretary.

This is the way the party has been "rejuvenating" provisional leadership ranks throughout the country since late May. Another 12 municipalities and provinces have yet to hold congresses at which younger and better-educated officials will be "elected" to the positions of secretaries, mayors and governors. They will have to do so soon.

The urgency stems from the special party conference (equivalent to an extraordinary general meeting) to be held in September.

It will be only the second time that the Chinese Communist Party has held such a conference since coming to power in 1949.

While the actual date of the September Conference has yet to be announced, its purpose has been disclosed. A top-party leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, reiterated last week that its central task was to appoint young leaders to the Central Committee, Politburo and party secretariat.

The new and younger provincial leaders - all supporters of the Deng-Hu (Yaobang) line of reform - will constitute 300 to 350 of the 1,000 delegates at the conference, a significant block vote.

Some 50 new faces are expected to appear in the new Central Committee which has 210 members and another 136 alternate members.

Once the selection has been made, the delegates will discuss the next five-year plan (1986-90).

Integral to this plan is how the party will proceed with economic reforms which Mr Deng recently described as "experiments". The present leadership's determination to make these experiments successful is beyond question.

China is now suffering a severe drain on its foreign exchange reserves, caused by profligate spending in the cause of "modernization" as well as from "unhealthy tendencies". These problems will have to be thrashed out in September.

## UK falls behind in aid donor league

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain dropped two places last year in the unofficial league of the West's most generous aid donors, when assessed as a proportion of gross national product.

A table in the annual report of the Overseas Development Administration shows that, by spending 0.33 percent of its GNP on direct aid, it came twelfth in a list headed by The Netherlands.

Only Australia, Italy, New Zealand, Switzerland and the US were below Britain in the table.

In terms of actual sums donated, Britain's aid budget squeezed by cuts in public spending, gave £1,061 million - well below other leading industrial powers like the US, Japan, France, West Germany and Canada.

Ironically, the report was published 24 hours before the Commons foreign affairs committee said constant cuts in the country's overseas budgets may have damaged British interests.

India, with £147 million, was the main recipient of bilateral aid last year, followed by Kenya (£38 million) and Bangladesh (£36 million).

On the other hand, a growing number of poor countries now received aid in the form of grants as opposed to loans, after a recent adjustment of International Development Association criteria.

Speaking in London this week, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign Secretary, pointed out that the Government had underwritten £262 million worth of loan aid to 13 African countries in recent years.

### HOW THEY GIVE: THE WEST'S MAIN DONORS

	1982	1983	1984	1984
	as % of GNP			£m
Australia	0.56	0.49	0.45	578
Austria	0.35	0.29	0.28	156
Belgium	0.59	0.60	0.58	385
Canada	0.41	0.45	0.50	1,216
Denmark	0.76	0.73	0.84	336
Finland	0.50	0.52	0.56	183
France	0.75	0.74	0.77	2,836
Germany	0.48	0.48	0.45	2,082
Italy	0.34	0.24	0.32	827
Japan	0.28	0.32	0.35	3,252
Netherlands	1.08	0.91	1.02	949
New Zealand	0.28	0.28	0.27	44
Norway	0.59	1.06	0.99	394
Sweden	1.02	0.84	0.80	580
Switzerland	0.25	0.31	0.30	214
USA	0.37	0.25	0.33	1,061
UK	0.27	0.24	0.24	858
Total	0.38	0.36	0.36	21,491

## Reward for clue to how envoy died

From Jan Raath, Harare

Zimbabwe police are offering a reward for information leading them to the killers of the Spanish Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Señor José Luis Blanco-Brown. He was found nearly naked and bludgeoned to death on Monday outside Harare.

The police said only that the reward was for a "substantial" amount of cash. The ambassador's body was flown back to Spain on Wednesday morning on a Spanish military aircraft. His widow, Veronique, accompanied the body.

Meanwhile, the House of Assembly has ratified the State of Emergency.

It was renewed for six months in May by the previous Parliament but was reintroduced this week to the new Parliament to offset any chance of a legal challenge. Dr Eddison Zvobgo, the Minister of Justice, said.

## Seoul jails artists for 'agitation'

Seoul (Reuters) - Five South Korean artists were yesterday jailed for seven days because their works were "agitative" against the Government, court officials said.

A Seoul summary court ordered the confiscation of 19 paintings and graphics by the young artists after finding them guilty of distorting facts and spreading false rumours. The defendants, pleaded not guilty.

The five were among 19 artists detained at a Seoul gallery on Saturday. The others were later released.

The works mainly depicted the lives of low-wage factory workers and have titles such as "Arrested Workers", "Our Father Lives in the Factory All Day Long", and "Strike at Daewoo Apparel Company".

About 100 workers from Daewoo Apparel staged a week-long sit-in last month demanding the abolition of labour laws which virtually ban strikes.

## Turkey rejects Amnesty report on torture

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

Turkey yesterday rejected a recent report by Amnesty International which denounced continuing "widespread use of torture".

Ankara said the report aimed at harming the smooth progress towards the normalization of ties with West Europe.

Replying to queries concerning the report, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said that although its contents were then unknown, "a press release, dated July 23, left no doubt as to its nature".

He said that Turkish law prohibited the torture or mal-

treatment of prisoners "and the fact that 105 security officials have been sentenced in connection with sporadic cases of torture was a clear proof of the Turkish Government's determination to combat abuses".

He referred to a recent statement by Mr Vahit Halefoglu, the Foreign Minister, to the effect that "certain quarters" alarmed over the steady improvement in relations with West European countries and a consequent decline in the effectiveness of their systematic activities against Turkey, had stepped up their campaigns.

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## NEW 3rd ISSUE WITH GUARANTEED EXTRA INTEREST. INDEX-LINKED CERTIFICATES



## THE ARTS

## Cinema

## Sole heir to a great tradition

**The Purple Rose of Cairo (PG)**

Gate Bloomsbury;  
Screen-on-the-Green;  
Classics Haymarket,  
Oxford Street

**Trial Run (15)**

Classic Oxford Street

**Sylvia (PG)**

Curzon West End

Once a staple genre, the production of film comedy has dwindled away, killed off presumably by the automatic laugh-machines that are television situation comedy. Today, Woody Allen stands alone as heir to the tradition of the great screen comedians, in line of descent from Deed, Linder, Bunny, Chaplin, Arbuckle, Keaton, Lloyd, Fields, Laurel and Hardy, Will Hay, the Marx Brothers, Toto, Tati, a Mel Brooks or a Gene Wilder may be prodigal in invention; but Allen has art. He can take an idea of genial simplicity, and develop it with

elegant variation and absolute narrative integrity. It makes little difference whether he himself appears in his comic creations - largely because, like Chaplin, he is able to use actors as extensions of himself. Watching Mia Farrow, his current favourite actress, we are aware in her of the gestures and intonations of Allen himself.

The Purple Rose of Cairo reworks an idea that Allen first used in a short story, *The Kugelmas Episode*. In this, the literary student hero wishes himself into the pages of *Madame Bovary*. His resulting entanglements with Emma are nothing to the confusion of New York readers when they encounter in the novel this Kugelmas whom they had never noticed in Flaubert before.

The cinema is a still more rewarding medium to explore this comic thesis about the impingement of fiction and reality. Allen sets his story in the Depression era, when movies exerted their greatest influence upon the imaginations of the world, providing sweet dreams for the frustrated millions. Mia Farrow plays Cecilia, a sad, battered New Jersey housewife with a boorish, philandering, out-of-work husband (Danny Aiello, the nostalgic singer from *Broadway*

*Danny Rose*). To make matters worse, flustered butter-fingers that she is, she loses her bread-winning job as a waitress.

Passing the idle days in the Jewel movie theatre, watching the programme round again and again, she suddenly becomes aware that Tom Baxter, the handsome, vapid juvenile lead of "The Purple Rose of Cairo", is throwing her come-on glances from the screen. In the middle of the film, he steps down into the audience to join her.

While Cecilia and Tom pursue a classic love-affair (he believes that the natural culmination of a kiss is a fade-out), the rest of the characters in the film wait helplessly, sourly bitching the while. The front-office movie moguls come down to investigate: Tom Baxter has started to stray out of prints of the film all over the States. Cecilia's life is further complicated when the real-life actor who plays Tom appears, and the two men - flesh-and-blood and shadow - fight over her. The characters in "The Purple Rose" get crosser and crosser, and are not consoled when Tom brings Cecilia back to join them in the picture, and the table bookings at the Copacabana are all put out.

To comic genius Allen adds technical perfectionism. Performances are unflawed; every

character is totally, clownishly absorbed in his own affairs. The black and white photography glitters; the period is faultlessly set; the images of an Allen film are as determinedly cleared of essentials as a Bresson picture.

New Zealand provides two out of the week's three new films. *Trial Run* is a low-budget thriller that reveals a promising talent in its debutante writer-director, Melanie Read. The heroine - attractively and spiritedly played by Annie Whittle - is a photographer and the mother of a family, who goes off alone to a solitary bit of coast with a commission to record yellow-eyed penguins.

Once she is settled in, nasty things start to happen - arson, bumps in the night, bricks through the window, and a lot of other signs of malevolence that would scare off a less spirited woman. The neighbours are weird and suspects are legion; but the ending still manages a surprise twist.

The originality and strength of the film is that the familiar horror material of a lonely woman cut off and besieged by an unseen enemy is treated in terms of matter-of-fact realism. Despite some uneasy scenes in an editorial office, we can actually believe that this sane, liberated woman is doing a real



Trapped behind the screen, Milo O'Shea (left), Deborah Rask, John Wood and Edward Herrmann peer at the audience in *The Purple Rose of Cairo*

job; and are convinced by the strengths and strains of the family relationship on which a lot of the plot depends. Given this realistic context, Ms Read allows herself to develop her story at some leisure (perhaps at times a little too much) and to achieve her horror effects without the narrative extravagance of the *Halloween* genre. There is a wholly satisfactory range of supporting performances, and the setting is bleakly exotic and suitably atmospheric.

Sylvia is an episode adapted from the autobiographical writings of the formidable Sylvia

Ashton Warner, who died last year at the age of 76, just as shooting began on the film, in which she had taken great interest. It relates her triumphs and misfortunes in the rural school where she taught alongside her husband in the 1950s. The pupils, mostly Maori, prove totally resistant to teaching along formal lines; but Sylvia Warner discovers that she can coax them into literacy through her enthusiasm, and her skills as a pianist and painter. Her methods meet only opposition from the educational establishment in Wellington, committed to colonialist and

discriminatory principles of education.

The subject is a good one: the pedagogical conflict has proved a perennial source of drama, from *Pygmalion* and *The Corn is Green* to *The Blackboard Jungle*, *The Miracle Worker* and *L'Enfant Sauvage*. The execution of the film falls short though, particularly in the matter of the script, by the writer-director Michael Firth. Eleanor David's Sylvia is restrained and respectful, and not a patch on the vivid eccentricity of the original.

David Robinson

Television  
Moral questions

"I have heard so much about you," said the interrogator in Harold Pinter's play about torture. One for the Road (BBC2). The speaker was a linguistic fascist; at least, using such hackneyed pseudo-gentle pleasantries to expound his moral philosophy, interspersed with the swearwords considered particularly offensive by men of the same class.

The play was virtually a 40-minute monologue for the interrogator, who was played with bull-necked self-importance by Alan Bates. He spoke in an almost empty room; with the purpose of undermining the resistance of a prisoner whose offence against the state was never defined.

Later the prisoner's wife and son were also questioned but more directly, with them the interrogator briskly set out to knock away the belief stabilising their personal morality, asking the boy to justify love for his parents and the woman to conform to the public expectations of her dead father.

The inquisitive approach with the prisoner however was more elaborate, allowing us to acquire a picture of the mental apparatus of oppression. The interrogator believed that God was on his side, but nonetheless espoused a religion of death and corrupt moral values stemming from his unquestionable correctness. From this philosophy proceeds a hierarchy which, said the interrogator, held that death was acknowledged as pure, beautiful and harmonious "by the most respected of authorities".

No such subtleties were to be found in *From the Face of the Earth* (Channel 4), a series about preventative medicine's advances against the world's endemic diseases. Last night's programme told the story of three trials of strength against the disease schistosomiasis (formerly called bilharzia). Three different approaches were tried in each of three isolated valleys in the mountainous Caribbean island of St Lucia. The camera meandered through banana plantations and jungle escarpments, and the thread of the story was occasionally swamped by the beauty of the scenery. More generous use of maps and graphics would have projected the facts more crisply.

The experiment itself began over 20 years ago, and much of the footage reportedly had the earnest air of an educational film of the early Sixties. The scientists running the project enjoyed their own measure of drama as they talked laconically of "schisto" and the "war on the worm" in an effort to raise enough enthusiasm among a group of villagers to get a massive water cistern built by hand in the tropical heat.

Jeremy Kingston

Celia Brayfield

**Bournemouth SO/  
Barshai**  
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Another Prom; another regional orchestra showing its mettle. But which region? The Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra does currently still abide on the south coast, but well-informed wags in the Prom arena were surely not off-target with their jocular references to "Bristol cream".

A little light wit was welcome before a programme opening with Mozart's sepulchral flit with double-bassoon and trio of basset-horns, his Masonic Funeral Music, and closing with Shostakovich's further thoughts on the progress of the Second World War, the Eighth Symphony. The latter is notoriously difficult to perform convincingly, its shifting edginess offering a more complex, ultimately more pessimistic, view of strife and siege than in

## Promenade Concert

the earlier "Leningrad" Symphony. But the orchestra's Russian-born principal conductor, Rudolf Barshai, produced a bold, uncompromising view that convinced utterly.

He encouraged his players to produce thick-textured, angry sounds that seemed entirely apt for this score. Even some occasional woodwind untunefulness in the first movement's screaming climaxes (forgivable, perhaps, when Shostakovich sends his E flat clarinet squealing into the stratosphere) seemed only to increase the jarring intensity.

Though it was the symphony's colossal fortissimos, replete with their artillery-like drum rolls, that naturally made the most emotional impact, Barshai's handling of the work's other, complementary theme, that of war-weariness, seemed equally sure. The listlessly meandering violin melodies were played with just the right deadpan, muted quality.

In the last two movements, too, where the composer retreats as if disenchanted with public human endeavour into the private musical abstractions of passacaglia and variation form, there was much well-calculated solo playing to maintain the chilling atmosphere.

A little more intensity would have been welcome in Yefim Bronfman's technically secure but rather monochrome playing in Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto. Bronfman preferred to stifle invitations for darker musings (the sudden trills and chromaticism closing the second movement) or impish humour (the quirky "wrong note" appoggiaturas in the first) beneath a genial but uninvolved sort of generality. That he was capable of more poetic touches was evident from his imaginative handling of the *dolce* approach to the first movement's recapitulation.

Richard Morrison

## Rock

**Robert Cray Band  
Electric Ballroom**

Taking the blues as a starting-point, Robert Cray formed his first band in Washington 11 years ago with the bassist Richard Cousins. Their interpretation of the well-worn formula differed from contemporaries in that Cray, as well as being a guitarist of extraordinary facility, is gifted with a voice equal in range and quality to the very finest soul-singers. Thus the songs took a different, more soulful turn from the standard 12-bar sequences, while retaining the essence of the ballroom blues form.

In the sweltering heat of the Electric Ballroom, the band turned in a performance of devastating expertise. Cray, looking like a young Cassius Clay, played with wrists and fingers which seemed to behave like rubber, springing across the fretboard and stretching easily

into the most convoluted chord inversions.

Yet despite the complexities of his playing, he never once sounded busy, muddled or indulgent. He used no pedals or effects, and the unassisted brittle sound of Fender guitar through Fender amplifier plainly revealed the talent of a great and original guitarist. Richard Cousins, with his look of permanent camp surprise, developed gracefully about the stage spearheading the taut, svelte sound of the bass/organ/drums trio behind Cray.

While the older songs such as the haunting "Bad Influence" and "Phone Booth" were a delight to hear, it was the new material, destined for a forthcoming album, that impressed most and which gave free rein to Cray's superlative vocal abilities. "Paying For It Now", a typically moody song with a funk undercurrent, and "The Last Time That I Got Burned Like This", a slow soulful blues ballad with many interesting turns, recalled the singing of no less an artist than Otis Redding.

With material like this in the pipeline, it may be that Cray's current cult status is converted into broader recognition.

David Sinclair

## Theatre

## A joy to behold

**Peking Opera  
Royal Court**

Critics seldom clap, preferring to type their appreciation; yet four critics in my vicinity applauded during this marvellous show. I made a fifth. Not a word was spoken that I understood - though a moan of rueful despair sounded close to "Oy yoy yoy" - but the mastery of physical movement, the comedy and ingenious tricks adorning this uplifting tale, are achievements that are universally recognizable and, truly, a joy to behold.

The Peking Opera, happily recovering from the upheavals of the Cultural Revolution, has an enormous repertoire and some of its classic texts have occasionally been seen in the West. *The Three Beauties of Tao Sanchuan* is the first modern drama to be exported, and appears here as part of the London International Festival of Theatre. But, although written in 1962, the author, Wu Zuguang, sets his story in the remote Sung Dynasty. I dare say any dynasty would do so as long as it gives the company's team of actors and solitary actress the feathered and tasseled costumes they manipulate to make character points.

The programme gives no information about the author except that he is a fierce defender of women's rights. It is suggested that the underlying theme is the pressure put upon women to marry, but what we

see looks like the absolute reverse.

A blustering oil-seller has just been made King of the North but, while still a soldier, stole a melon from the garden of Tao Sanchuan, swearing to marry her after the war. She shows herself such a spirited character - it is she who delivers the beatings - he is terrified at the prospect. But if she is a shrew she remains untamed at the end and her husband must learn that marriage to a woman of part is not such a bad thing.

All this is told through speech, song and agile dance, with fights erupting into astounding feats of tumbling and juggling, including a demonstration of how to show an arrow caught in mid-flight. Characters are recognized as clowns or blusters by their bows (attached by chin-traps) and vivid make-up so that the extravagant eyebrows of the oil-seller/king give him the appearance of a desperate lion-dog. Many of the gestures are everyday. The amused little smiles of the actress Wang Yuzheng show a perfect sense of the heroine's knowledge of her own qualities and resolution not to conceal them. The evening is an occasion to cherish.

Jeremy Kingston

Celia Brayfield

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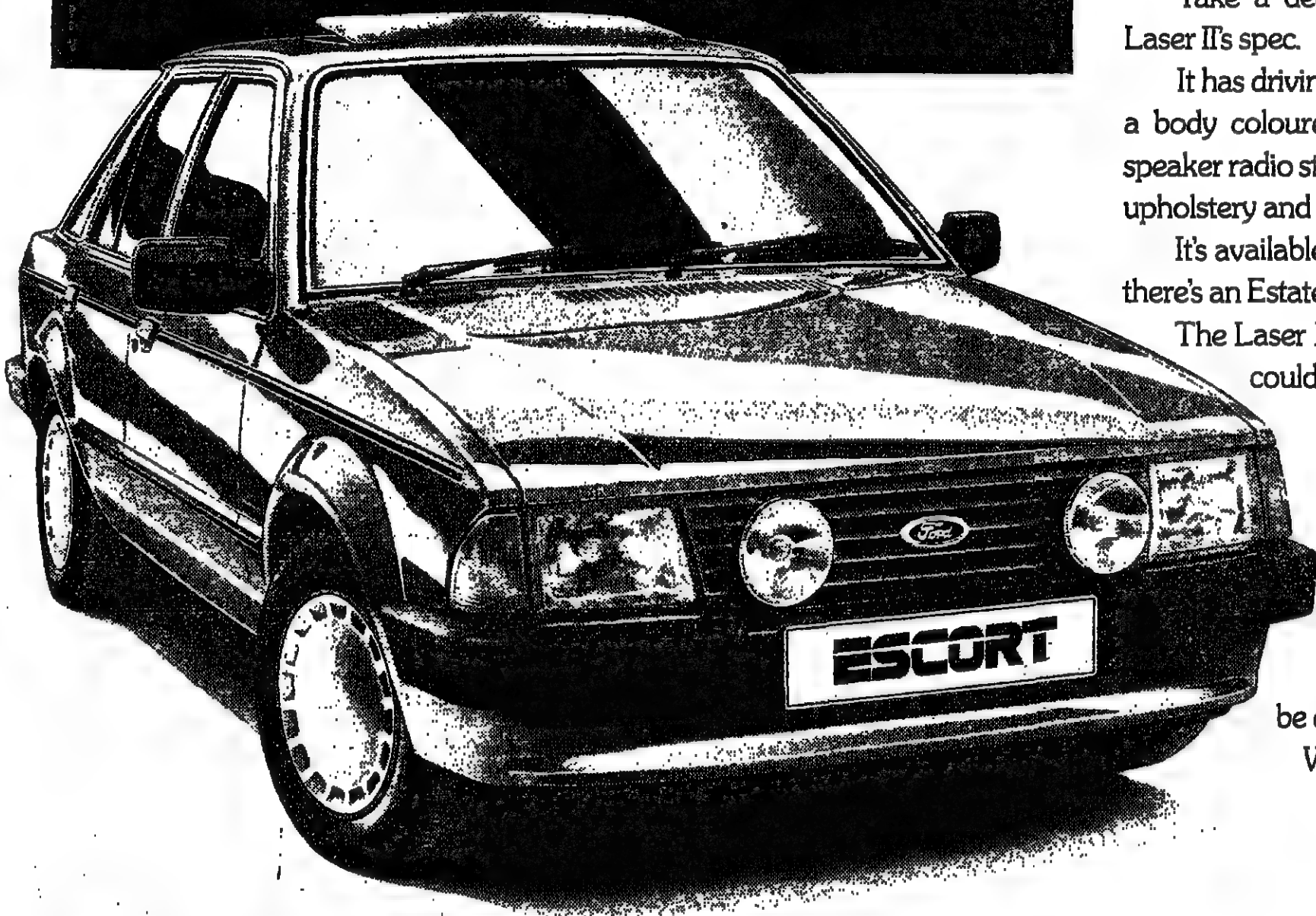
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†Ford computed figures.





# Riding the lifeline lorry

As starving refugees in Sudan await a vital grain delivery, Paul Vallely reports on the physical and bureaucratic obstacles hindering the relief operation

For weeks the requests had been trickling into the old British garrison post of El Geneina, the furthest town in the west of Sudan and one of the centres of the famine which is spreading like a cancer throughout the vast reaches of Africa's largest country.

These particular requests came from the chief of police at Beida, through the cursive handwriting of the little border town's old scribe. At first they were for food. Then last week came a plea for shrouds.

"We have nothing in which to bury our dead and 15 children died yesterday," said the letter addressed to Peter Verney, the Save the Children Fund (SCF) representative in Geneina.

Verney, a gentle young Englishman whose long blond hair and delicate hand movements would speak of languor in a less frenetic time, was clearly rattled. He had been trying for weeks to get a lorry to Beida, down to the south along the border with Chad. The problems which bedevilled him were the same as those which afflicted the entire international relief effort in a nation where more than 11 million people are now said to risk starvation.

Food was coming in very slowly from Nyala, the town at the western end of Sudan's creaking railway system. Fuel was in shorter supply. Verney was down to his last two barrels of diesel. There had been no flights in from Khartoum bringing cash from SCF headquarters; he had almost no money. The head of the Geneina local government system, Commissioner Sherif, who had three years earlier been removed from his post in the office of Sudan's Commissioner of Refugees after United Nations officials compiled a dossier on alleged corruption and embezzlement of food stock, was not cooperating in the release of the SCF emergency grain.

## First demands were for food, then came a plea for shrouds

Verney had just returned from negotiations with Ahmed Taishi, the head of the haulage firm with which SCF has a contract for local delivery. Asked to go to Beida, the contractor had unilaterally doubled the price. When Verney, given the dire circumstances had eventually agreed, Taishi trebled it. Verney, who has lived in Sudan for eight years and developed a nice line in Arabic invective, told the man that his religion was only on his lips not in his heart, that his god was his paunchy belly and that the deaths of the children of Beida would be on his head.

In desperation he turned to the Sudanese army which has hundreds of military trucks but



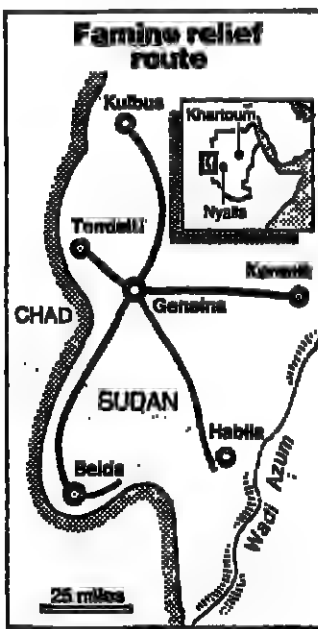
Grain of hope: a trickle of food falls into a child's begging bowl

which has so far not volunteered to put them at the disposal of the relief effort.

It was late when Verney approached the home of Brigadier Ibrahim Muhammad but the aid worker was beyond the bounds of good etiquette now. The brigadier, an urbane and studied man of the Zagawa warrior tribe, came out in his evening gown, a spotless white jellaba, to greet his visitor. After the lengthy exchange of formalities the officer listened attentively to Verney's outline of the problems in Beida.

"This is the situation everywhere," the soldier said. "No food is reaching the extremities, it reaches the hands but not the fingers. Of course you can have one of my trucks."

The lorry left Geneina the next day, though seven hours behind schedule after prolonged wranglings with Commissioner Sherif, who at first refused to release any grain and who then demanded that the lorry should carry seed for planting. The great web of Sudanese mercantilism is currently sticky with rather dubious intrigues which juggle consignments of free American sorghum seed with cash grants from the EEC to buy local seed. Verney threatened to fill the lorry with lentils, the only food he had left in his own store. In the end the army vehicle left carrying 20 sacks of millet seed, 30 sacks of sorghum seed and 100 smaller bags of sorghum food. There were also three rolls of shroud material purchased in the local souk.



For the first three hours the trip was uneventful. In normal times it takes between four and six hours to reach Beida and the lorry seemed to be making good time as the powerful six-wheel drive gouged through the soft mud and the waist deep water. The desert was covered with a gauze of green where little clover-like grasses had sprung up and the flat landscape offered a complete panorama from the vivid aquamarine sky filled with billowing cumulus in the east, to the magnificent African sunset of golds and purples in the west.

The storm came up quite suddenly. On the northern skyline a dense ink-black storm cloud took shape and with intimidating speed overtook the southbound lorry like some great stalking beast, bearing malevolent soars of sheet lightning as it closed in. The downpour was torrential. Within minutes everything in the lorry was soaked through. Progress slowed to a crawl as the fine sand all around turned to a glutinous paste. Then the lorry stopped.

We were stuck there for nine hours until dawn broke and 60 local peasants arrived to dig us out. It took a further four hours to free and then push start the six-ton lorry with its eight-ton load. Within 10 minutes of setting out we were fast again, this time in a slow flowing wadi.

It was two days before we reached Beida, late at night. The lorry was parked in the army barracks and we were welcomed by Muhammad Ahmed Bashir, the local chief of police. Over sweet tea on the rafia mat before his office he was effusive in his thanks for the food.

"I will put it straight into the store, with the other food," he said. "Yes, we already have 140 bags in store but we have had no authority from Sherif or his nephew Ali Mansour to distribute it."

Brushing aside expressions of concern, the portly policeman rose, picked up the hurricane lamp which was all that illuminated his conversation and said: "We will speak of that

## Progress slowed to a crawl as fine sand turned to paste. We were stuck for nine hours until dawn

tomorrow. Come and see the refugees.

It was a grotesque outing to wander through huddles of painfully thin people in their futile sleep on the shattered ground, accompanied by a dozen of the town's worthies with their lanterns and their intrusive torch beams.

The next morning, with the cover of darkness stripped away, the unmitigated squalor of the refugees' life was revealed. In the market place children with no clothes rose from where they had slept on the sand.

Later in the morning Ali Mansour, the executive officer of the rural council based in far-off Habila, happened to visit.

"Of course we must distribute the grain now," he said. "You will take my photograph. This will be good for me."

First the seed grain had to be unloaded into stores. Several hundred starving people surrounded the lorry to catch the odd grains which might trickle from the sacks as they were moved. Women crowded round the side of the vehicle holding their chipped enamel bowls in the cracks in the side of the truck. Dozens of children crawled beneath it, scrambling for individual seeds.

By the time that the food distribution began - the first here for four months - a crowd of about two thousand had gathered at the police station. At the first attempt workmen tipped 20 bags of grain into a large pile and the refugees, badly regulated in the way they were admitted to collect their single bowlful, soon were scrambling madly in a great swirl of bodies which ended in chaos.

All Mansour organized a second attempt. With the two thousand sitting in a great semi-circle around the gate to the station, the first few moved forward to be served; the rest, fearing that they would be omitted as before, surged forward as well. Then the whips came out, with the platoon of soldiers striking out all around them in a vain attempt to control the frenzied crowd. One young soldier careered around the arc of people like a demented matador lashing out at everybody within his reach.

"See these people are undisciplined. It is impossible to feed them," said Ali Mansour triumphantly, ordering that no more bags should be opened. Then the food was locked away with the rest of the undistributed stocks.

On the hill, by the spreading cemetery where five new graves were being dug, refugee women were digging for beet, a coarse white grass root with little nutritional value but which is, at any rate, not poisonous like the leaves of the euphorbia bush to which some had turned in their desperation.

A little six-year-old boy called Ibrahim wandered past them, his face blank. He was naked, save for the loincloth below his grossly distended belly. In his hand he held his only possession, an empty begging bowl.

Five weeks ago his father died too. Yesterday his mother died too. He stood and watched the grave diggers and then, alone, walked slowly back to the market place.

## Lonely class of her own

From Sarah Wilkinson, Queenswood Road, Bridgwater, Somerset.

Liz Hodgkinson's article ("The father and daughter who dare to be different", July 17) is a very biased view which categorizes young people. She puts teenage girls into two groups - those who are "normal" (i.e. listen to pop music, dye their hair and moon over boyfriends) and those who want to do something with their lives.

I don't see any dividing line between these two. I am 15, dye my hair, have a boyfriend (whom I don't "moon" over) and love all kinds of music. I also have nine O levels and set my aims for three A levels and a university degree.

Ruth Lawrence is a special case: she is a mathematical genius and I admire her for that. Like Mozart, she is so good at her subject that she has no wish to do much else - maths is her life as music was his. That doesn't mean that everything anyone else wants to do is a waste of time.

However, I agree with Liz Hodgkinson's view that full potential isn't achieved with many children. It does seem due to lack of encouragement from parents, especially towards school work. I have seen intelligent, academically-skilled children in the fourth and fifth years of secondary school turned from college and start work at 16.

I salute Ruth Lawrence and her father for their independence and courage but I think that more accent should be put on developing the academic and social lives of teenagers equally, so that if the former is non-existent they will have learned

## TALKBACK

enough to make something of their lives.

From Rosemarie Baines, The Footpath, Caton, Cambridge-shire.

Does Liz Hodgkinson really think that Ruth Lawrence and her father deserve praise for daring to be different? What would happen if mothers and fathers all over the country split family life and divided themselves between their children - father living with daughter, daughter going nowhere unaccompanied by father and never mixing with girls or boys her own age?

Encouraged by parents yes, but bred to be a genius not Maths and perhaps a little music from time to time, day in day out surely cannot be called a very balanced life.

One can hardly congratulate Ruth Lawrence on "gaining a starred first and putting other students to shame". After such intense and exclusive breeding, cramming, tutoring and disciplined confinement, one would not expect anything less than a first. Otherwise, what would be the point of such sacrifices?

Baton change.

From Robert Ponsonby, Controller, Music, BBC, Great Portland Street, London.

Would that I had spent two years "conducting" (Spectrum, July 19) the Scottish National Orchestra. My good friend and distinguished colleague, Sir Alexander Gibson, obstinately took the view that he and I should each stick to his last. So he conducted, I managed.

# The poet in November

There have been three great poets in our century: Hardy, Yeats - and Robert Graves. Hardy died in 1932, Yeats 10 years later; Robert Graves celebrated his 90th birthday this week, in the house, Canellun ("the house far away"), that has been his for more than 50 years, in the village of Deya, on the island of Majorca.

Nowadays Robert Graves says nothing at all. But his wife reads to him every night, and he listens. Almost his last words to "us poet told of the failure of the flesh beneath" to acknowledge the "wrinkled skin".

Here looms November. When last did I approach Paper with ink, pen and the half truth? Advise me, Reason!

Meanwhile an American poet, Laura Riding, had come to England, suddenly, on an invitation he had issued earlier. He had admired her work. She was what he - and Nancy - had been looking for. Within the year of 1926 she had taken over the Graves establishment, and Robert had become Laura's lover. They lived in a *menage a trois* in a flat in Hammersmith, with a houseboat moored nearby. Laura defined it as the Trinity. Graves told Lawrence that he had now discovered a secret fount of knowledge, and in a sense he had, for Laura Riding was one of the most gifted poets of the century, but she had to define everything, and when it or she changed, she made new definitions. It was hard to keep up with.

In 1929 another man turned up with whom Laura fell in love. The Trinity was changed into the Four. But the man could not quite live up to her demands, which included collaborating with her on a book on

They had to leave Majorca when the Spaniards went to war with themselves in 1936. First they went to London, then to Lugano, then back to London, then to a chateau near Rennes in Brittany Laura Riding did all she could to stop the oncoming war.

Eventually in 1939 an admirer invited her to America just as Graves had invited her to England 14 years earlier. They both went. Bodies left their day again. Graves left, shattered, muttering darkly. Twenty years of hand-to-hand fighting in domestic trenches had left their mark. He would not have survived, perhaps, if his friend Beryl Hodge - who had been with them since Rennes - had not been there to put him together.

They went to Gilmpton, near Brixham in South Devon, and started a new family. They were to have four children, but they could not get married because feminist Nancy would not recognize the description of the poet Graves v Nicholson. It must be Graves v Nicholson. She would not budge. She only relented after the war. So Graves had to introduce Beryl to the local vicar as "my wife by courtesy". He also told him that he was writing his novel *King Jesus* to convert the Church of England to Christianity.

He has not been exactly uncontroversial. He is flamboyant, arrogant, *supérieur*, as someone once sneered. But he is also warm and generous. And always, at some time, he has managed to carve a niche for himself there - not least by being successful at boxing. He volunteered in 1914, for the Royal Welch Fusiliers, expecting an easy war, soon won. By 1915 he was in France, and knew it was not going to be that way. Like most others in that infamous war, he was brave and comradely: a good officer, but his fellow officers found him strange and remote. He was still an awful prig, but one, Siegfried Sassoon, defended him, and when they heard he had been killed, they were sad.

For he was twice wounded in an attack in the groin and lung, and was left for dead. His obituary appeared in *The Times*, for he was already regarded as a promising poet. His first book, *Over the Brazier*, was published in that year. In 1916, but he survived, was sent home, and had to let all his friends know that he was recovering. He spent the rest of the war on administrative duties.

In the meantime he had fallen in love with Nancy Nicholson, daughter of the painter William Nicholson. They were married in 1918, before he was demobilised. Nancy was sweet, but hated men on principle. She was an unbeliever on the grounds that God could never have made anything as stupid as males. Graves, who has throughout his life attempted to live up to this gloomy assessment, was glad that their wedding night was interrupted by an air raid, since, he says they were both embarrassed and confused.

He went up to St John's College, Oxford, but was allowed to live outside the city because of his poor lungs. He rented a cottage from John Masefield, who would become Poet Laureate in a few years.

Then "Shopkeeping on Parnassus" the *Daily Mirror* screamed. He and Nancy opened a shop. A feature in an evening newspaper showed "Poet Who Makes Own Clothes". From the photograph they look like anticipations of *Star Trek*, but more awful. T. E. Lawrence thought him exactly what a poet should be, and they became close friends.

The shop failed. Nancy and he remained in villages near Oxford until the end of 1925. He would not allow himself to be psychoanalysed like other victims of the war, because he thought it would ruin him as a poet. But he felt guilty: he was destroying Nancy, whose health was bad. By then they had four children: two boys and two girls. He took his first and only job: lecturer in English at the University of Cairo. He stayed there for three disastrous months.

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But for the first time he was serene and happy. His poetry of the 1930s had been tense and nerve-shot. Now he wrote his greatest and most memorable love poems. He also wrote some of his best prose books, the most influential of which has been *The White Goddess*, which was published by T. S. Eliot at Faber & Faber in 1948. The thesis of this "historical grammar of poetic myth" is that poets must be dedicated to real women, whatever they are like.

He and his family went back to Majorca in 1946, and have been there ever since. Gradually poetry readiness became interested in him again. Young writers such as John Wain and Kingsley Amis admired him. He was elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford in 1960, and although he is a poor lecturer by conventional standards, the students flocked to hear him. He published essays, his lectures, more novels, works on myth.

But above all he continued as a poet. He struggled with "muses", in poems of exquisite craftsmanship. Most were not quite as powerful as those of the 1930s and 1940s, but they set high standards - and there are jewels among them. A Grave who talked and did not write poetry would be impossible. Perhaps that is why he is still us with his silence. "Britain most distinguished poet and man of letters", says Andrew Powell. Surely this must be true. He has delighted many with his autobiography and his fiction. We now send him our love and appreciation for speaking for us in what he is best of all: poetry.

With you for mass and salt and flag, And anchor never known to drag, Death's narrow but oppressive sea, Looks not unnavigable to me.

Martin Seymour-Smith

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 706)

ACROSS

1 Sandwich islands (6)

5 Sudden (6)

8 Pinch (3)

9 Failed to reach (6)

10 Nonsense (6)

11 Tshaka tribe (4)

12 Dissents (6)

14 Jerk (6)

17 Unbleached cotton (6)

19 Soviet propaganda bureau (8)

22 Musical finale (4)

24 Hindu/Buddhist books (6)

25 Harmony (6)

26 Spoil (3)

27 SOS rockets (6)

28 Marx collaborator (6)

DOWN

2 Goodbye (3)

7 Violent snack (7)

4 Thoroughly (2,5)

13 Bobbing bird (7)

16 Trophy (3)

SOLUTION TO No 705

ACROSS: 8 Quinquagesima 9 Ado 10 Extempore 11 Enrol 13 Dragon

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Men at arms preparing for Bosworth

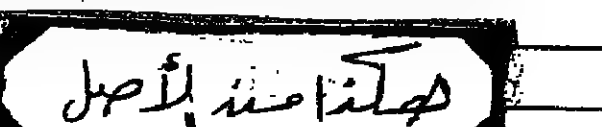
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## FRIDAY PAGE

# Long-distance lone rangers

"Often I was already in bed by six o'clock. Dinner takes no time when you're eating alone in a hotel. I didn't know anybody in Thailand and was afraid walking about on my own after dark so I took a bottle of Coke and a straw up to my grotty room and got into my sleeping-bag and listened to my hoogie pack or read a book."

"It was enjoyable. Nobody knew I was here, or who I was, so there was no pressure to do anything more interesting." Melissa Colston, aged 23, is one of a new type of traveller: the girl who chooses to go on her own.

In the last 18 months there has been a marked change in travel patterns. Girls who travelled two by two across India or South America or South East Asia now travel alone. It is a phenomenon which raises spectres of loneliness, danger and despair. Few girls who travel alone have escaped without at least one frightening experience. Yet most say they enjoyed being alone, staying in cramped hotels near the railway station cheaply and anonymously, doing exactly as they please.

There is no obvious explanation for it, unless it is the new spirit of restlessness in Britain: the notion of travelling with a group of old friends seems too safe, otiose and constricting.

Melissa is not an obvious solo traveller. She seems too slight to haggle for her own rickshaw. Nevertheless, she survived four months travelling through Pakistan, India and Thailand. "Why on my own? I'd half arranged to go with someone who couldn't make it in the end. My friends were full of scare stories; everyone seemed to have heard of someone who was mugged in Kashmir, or had their passport and necklace stolen."

**I didn't think I was lonely at the time but reading back through my diary I see that I was**

For only a dangerous moment came in a hotel in Bangkok. "I think it was called the Swan, not too bad downstairs, but my room was grimy. I spent as much time as possible downstairs. One evening I was talking to a Thai boy in the bar. He was very friendly and quite well dressed and genuinely interested in England; more knowledgeable than most people you meet in hotels like that. After I'd gone up to bed he phoned me in my room, inviting me to have another drink. I said 'No', and he was slightly unpleasant. Then he walked into my room."

"He walked straight in and put the chain on. I was certain he was going to rape me. I said, weakly, 'Please go away'. He said, 'No, I'm staying here

**A brave new breed of travelling girls has emerged, no longer afraid to backpack the world alone. Nicholas Coleridge finds out what lies behind their spirit**

with you". I realized I had to talk to him until he calmed down. I flattered him. We talked for about an hour and slowly he relaxed, until he was lying on my bed and I was on the chair. Then I made a dash for it, slipped the chain and ran out into the passage shouting 'Help'. Several people looked out of their rooms and he ran off.

"My happiest time was in Kashmir. Six people had been killed the day I arrived and there was a curfew throughout Srinagar, so I found a houseboat to shelter on. Every day I spent with the fishermen on the Jhelum river. They were terribly kind and I never saw another tourist for three weeks. Sometimes I slept on their boat. I was rather shy and nervous at first, but needn't have been."

"What I missed most was being able to have a proper conversation. Their English was too poor for that. Funny enough I didn't think I was lonely at the time, but reading back through my diary I see that I was."

"In London you have to be doing something every evening or you feel guilty. The moment I felt lonely was at the Taj Mahal. A lot of honeymooning Indians were there and I really wished I was with someone that I liked a lot to sit down and have beer with."

"India was mostly fine though. I'd go out to supper somewhere and there was a 75 per cent chance someone would come and talk to you. Indians are nice like that; they show great interest in your itinerary."

The first week is the worst for single travellers. Georgia Metcalfe's arrival at Delhi airport at two in the morning left her feeling "vulnerable. I had no hotel reservation, no one to meet me, no contacts, no rupees."

"The official at the airport reception agreed to book me into a cheap hotel and I set off on the bus to Delhi. I was the only passenger, the journey seemed to take hours and I became convinced that I was being driven into the wilderness to be robbed and murdered. Eventually we drew up outside the Hotel Bright,

Unfortunately it did not live up to its name, being dark and dingy.

"I was terrified when we stumbled over a beggar sleeping on the pitch-black stairs. My room was small with no windows and a grubby bed. The heat was unbearable, almost solid. I drank warm chlorinated water which tasted of my plastic flask, and in a fit of paranoia washed my feet with TCP after they'd accidentally touched the floor. I was terribly frightened and wondered whether I was mad to be there."

"The next day I met an Australian couple who told me that I was, in no uncertain terms, 'The girl, insinuating herself still closer to her smug boyfriend, said 'I was separated from Jeff for less than 30 seconds and was immediately surrounded by Indian youths who put their hands up my skirt and burned my thighs with cigarettes'. I had no reason to doubt her. And yet she looked like a victim, and I was determined not to. Gradually the nightmare receded."

Georgia says she "felt very happy staying in these places, but remained wary. With fellow travellers I was prudish, but with Indians I was stricter than the Pope. The second question that every Indian asks you (after 'where are you coming from') is 'Ah but are you *only* one?'. Sometimes I invented a terribly convenient husband who just happened to be in the next street or town, waiting for me to join him."

**When you're travelling with someone from home it's a reminder of what the real you is like**

"For the last three months I alternated between seedy hotels, slaving dormitories with unknown bearded men, and luxurious houses in Calcutta; the upshot of a chance encounter with some Indians in a cafe. Completing the circle in Delhi, I could hardly believe it was the same city: it bore no relation to the seething turmoil of my first few days. I saw a girl on her own near the station, with a desperately strained expression, and hoped she too would come to terms with solo travel; because I enjoyed it and am sure I did me good."

Jane Barclay, aged 22, found herself travelling solo in Brazil following a personal clash. "I saw Peru with a girlfriend but it became claustrophobic, sharing the same bedroom, the same buses, always with her 23 hours a day. I sailed several hundred miles to a tiny village called Benjamin Constant, a few ramshackle huts on a riverbank. They speak a dialect peculiar to themselves and nothing else."

"My money rapidly ran out. There was no bank to draw more. No boat



## GLOBE-TROTTERS' HOTEL GUIDE

Highly recommended: Sudha Lodge hotel, Bangalore, India (excellent fans); Hotel Nirvana, Darjeeling, India (large towers); Hotel Savoy, Srinagar, Kashmir (widest beds in Kashmir); Kinnings Hotel, Goroka, Papua New Guinea (only hot water in town); Sam Khoo's Mini Camp, Pangkor Island, Malaysia (excellent noodles); Hotel Ko Wa, Rua de Felicidade, Macau (casino downstairs); Hotel Carolinas, Samosir, Sumatra (humorous Jai cook); L'Auberge Port-au-Prince, Haiti (obscene parrot in dining room); Hotel Prince, Oroya, Peru (very clean hotel in very dirty town); Hotel America, Asuncion, Paraguay (luxurious mosquito nets).

Contingency billets: Hotel Gagon, Rangoon, Burma (no running water, despite protestations); Hotel Sahara, Suakin, Sudan (mounds of rubbish under beds); Hotel Makmar, Jambi, Sumatra (dripping waste pipes above beds); U Thong Hotel, Chandrakasen Place, Bangkok (off-putting short-lets in the afternoon); Hotel Malabar, Bandung, Java (dangerous dog in terrace bar); Lake View Lodge, Hyderabad, India (no view of lake); Hotel Granadilla, Guanajuato, Mexico (worst tamales south of Rio Grande); Hans Guest House, Belize (habitual theft); Pension Las Palmas, Ula, Honduras (only bearable in second week of April when they change the sheets); Hotel Joshua, Masaya.

would be arriving for at least 13 days so I was stranded.

"The rainy season was starting and there were torrential downpours. The villagers were suspicious about what a young single girl was doing there, and nobody spoke to me. One's sense of dislocation was appalling. It occurred to me that I would never get to Benjamin Constant. It was the only time that I have ever known real fear."

"Further up the Amazon I travelled for 10 days on a cargo boat with a Brazilian crew. I was the only female on board. We ate salted fish and frites and the captain came into my cabin one evening, rather drunk, and said if I slept with him I wouldn't have to

pay. I said 'Thank you very much. I'm worth more than 60,000 cruzeiro (about £10) or whatever'."

Few girls travel alone in Israel. There is no network of cheap hotels and no appropriate guidebook. Nor do many girls speak Hebrew. Leila Segal, aged 18, chose Israel because she was in the throes of a Jewish reversion.

"I lived for two months on a kibbutz at Mechanayim, near Kiriat Shmona. It was a brilliant place, working in the avocado fields spraying chemical weedkiller. I discovered a completely different side to myself. I didn't care what I looked like, nobody does in Israel, you forget what it's like to be conscious of your appearance. It is

also very safe. I did a lot of hitchhiking and felt much safer than in England. In London I never feel comfortable after dark on my own."

"After the kibbutz I travelled all over the country, camping under a blanket on the Golan Heights. I have never felt more myself. The Israelis, especially the kibbutzniks, are very intense; later I went to Jerusalem. I wasn't happy there because I was having problems with the Jewish faith."

"My stay in Israel was a strange time for me. I needed very much to be on my own and was in no mood for small talk or being light-headed."

Extracted from the August edition of Harpers & Queen.

Girls with a taste for adventure: clockwise (from top left) Georgia Metcalfe, Leila Segal, Jane Barclay and Melissa Colston

## Late abortions: a new dilemma for doctors

Abortion is back on the political agenda. Quietly so, at present. But if the Government accepts the recommendations of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists that the legal limit for abortion should be cut from 28 weeks to 24, it will be back generating all its usual controversy, emotion and fury.

The as yet unpublished report recognized a dilemma both ethical and legal, of which doctors have become increasingly aware in recent years. Under the Infant Life Preservation Act of 1929, which, rather than the Abortion Act of 1967, actually sets the limits on how late abortions can be carried out, it is illegal to abort a baby "capable of being born alive". It sets a limit of 28 weeks after which a foetus is assumed to be capable of life.

Advances in care for the very premature baby, however, have been such that foetuses under 28 weeks now regularly survive. The implication, therefore, is that very late abortions are being carried out on some foetuses which, given appropriate care, have a good chance of surviving. Such abortions are

thus ethically dubious and probably illegal.

The question is: where should a new limit be set? There are arguments for 20, 22 and 24 weeks.

Drafts of the college's report highlight a survey of 345 babies of less than 28 weeks in neonatal intensive care units in Britain in 1982, which showed that foetuses of 26 and 27 weeks have a better than 50 per cent chance of survival. Of those aged 24 weeks only 16 per cent survived, although better figures have been reported from Australia.

There are occasional reports of 23-week-old foetuses surviving, usually for only a few days or weeks, and there appears to be no well-documented case of one such surviving into infancy.

Present medical technology indicates a point around the 22 to 23 week below which it is impossible to keep a foetus alive because the lungs are too immature and nutrition proves impossible. To go further paediatricians would probably need to develop artificial placenta and wombs.

A limit of 20 or even 22 weeks would, therefore, guaran-

## MEDICAL BRIEFING SPECIAL

tee that no foetus capable of being born alive would be aborted. But both deadlines bring other problems.

The college's report says: "We believe that if a limit of 22 weeks were agreed it would result in heroic and often wasteful efforts being made to

salvage babies that could result in survival with handicap."

Limited facilities in neo-natal intensive care units would be devoted to trying to maintain life in very immature babies at the expense of others with a better prognosis. Babies with severe malformations, which at present could be aborted, would almost certainly have to be born because some defects can be detected only late in pregnancy. While tests can be made at 16 to 18 weeks, cells still have to grow: the first test can fail, delays and mistakes can occur and a 22-week limit can easily be passed.

A study at the London Hospital Medical College of 1,000 foetuses aborted in Britain after 20 weeks in 1982 showed that a 24-week limit would have prevented abortions in 26 cases of serious foetal abnormalities. A 23-week limit would have stopped 77 such abortions. The college's report therefore settles on 24 weeks. "On the one hand," it says, "the great majority of foetuses that are capable of surviving extra-uterine life would be protected, while on the other hand, it would ensure that, with

few exceptions, women with currently accepted reasons for a legal abortion would still have time to obtain one."

The situation is complicated by the development of chorion villus sampling, which is a new method, not yet widely available, for detecting foetal abnormalities between eight and 11 weeks rather than at 17 to 20 by amniocentesis. Its safety and efficacy is currently being studied by the Medical Research Council. But while it should reduce the need for some late abortions, it cannot detect some structural defects in the foetus such as spina bifida and anencephaly.

Ultrasound can detect these and the college points out that improvements in technology make it likely that the diagnosis of even more disorders, only detectable late in pregnancy, will be possible. The college report concludes that "a reduction of the age limit below 24 weeks would seriously interfere with attempts to reduce the number of babies born with severe malformations". It is an argument which looks set to run and run.

Nicholas Timmins

## A fête worse than death

FIRST PERSON

Nigel Andrew

Is a combination of low-level migraine and physical exhaustion.

It is probably the first sighting of the inflatable castle that does it. This is now an obligatory feature of any self-respecting fête.

The inflatable seems to be one of only two major innovations in the fête world. The other is face painting, and here - as with so many features of life in the 1980s - one would very much like to meet the person who first thought of the idea. Happily, though, there is a new school of restrained and tasteful face-painting - stars and crescents on the cheeks (echoes of 1967?). One hopes the

fashion for purple and green hair plus complete facial may now be on the wane.

What else has changed? The music, for sure, and the way in which it is presented. Blasted out at maximum volume we have *The Birdie Song* (don't know it? Believe me, you don't), then a disco version of *Can-Can*, then a medley of popular classics which have been fed through a defective synthesizer and given a disco beat. We suffer a string of "paps" from the man at the disco console, who has an enormous paunch and indecently short shorts.

However, the traditional elements do somehow survive - the coconut shies, hoopla hook the duck, raffles, tombola and teas... There is enough in all this to catch the most exhausted and resentful fête-goer in a sudden blast of childhood nostalgia: for a moment, you can almost feel the hot half-crown in your clammy palm.

All this emotional wear and tear, it's no wonder that some of us look forward to a sunny weekend with mixed feelings. Week after week, the hollow-eyed regiment of pseudo-one-parent families does the festive rounds. After all, we tell ourselves - it's all in a good cause.

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# THE TIMES DIARY

## Maxwell's match?

Sir James Goldsmith had partial success. Cecil Parkinson won outright. Now Robert Maxwell is embarking on a war with *Private Eye*. In the High Court on Wednesday Maxwell applied but failed to get an injunction preventing distribution of this week's *Eye* in which there are further references to Maxwell's alleged financial links, rejected out of hand in Maxwell's *Mirror* last week - with Neil Kinnock and his office, Maxwell immediately appealed. The *Eye* obtained an overnight adjournment, and yesterday morning presented an affidavit declaring it would seek to justify the allegations. This Lord Donaldson accepted. Maxwell now intends to sue for libel, and various letters have been received by the *Eye*'s distributors threatening to join them in the action. The *Eye* will defend itself to the last, and is threatening to subpoena documents from Maxwell's empire, from Neil Kinnock's office, and from the Labour Party generally. "It's going to be a battle," says an *Eye* spokesman, "on the same scale as Goldsmith."

## Royal coup

We have underrated the literary talents of our future monarch. On the Italian Riviera tonight, Prince Charles, I understand, will be named winner of the children's book section of the Bodleyhead International Literary Prize for his *The Old Man of Lochnagar*, finally published in Italy this year in cash on the royal couple's visit. Prince Charles will not be there to receive his award in person. Indeed, neither his agent, spokesman nor his British publisher seem aware that he has won it - or have ever heard of such a prize. Perhaps our own Rome correspondent, Peter Nichols, himself the winner of the principal prize, might like to accept it on his behalf?

Lebanon is finally cracking down on terrorists. The following announcement has just been broadcast by Beirut radio: "Vendors of newspapers, magazines, chewing gum and other articles are banned from the airport. Gunmen are also banned from the airport."

## Over-exposure

Koo Stark is about to embark on a new career - as a magazine photographer. Not for *Tatler*, *Vogue* or one of the more fashionable glossies but for the somewhat more staid but eminently respectable *Bookseller* magazine. Editor Louis Baum is delighted with his Koo... I mean coup. As Mrs Jefferies, as she now is, will be at next month's Edinburgh book fair to promote her new book, *Contrasts*, he has commissioned her to go round snapping the high and mighty of the literary world.

BARRY FANTONI



We want to see the traditional England: a Shakespeare play, a Beethoven Debussy...

## Jake's progress

Jake Eberts, the man who transformed Goldcrest from a one-man company to Britain's largest independent film producer before abruptly quitting, may soon be back in the driving seat. Ostensibly he left in 1983 because he was swamped by administration, but also because he and chairman James Lee did not see eye to eye. Last week Lee himself resigned after a boardroom disagreement. Attempts have now been made to woo Eberts back. Eberts, who has been planning to set up his own company after leaving Embassy Films in March, is thought likely to seize the chance to save his drowning baby. If so, happier days may be just round the corner for the troubled flagship of the British film renaissance.

## Unroped

Not even the highest in the land were unaffected by the miners' strike. The Duke of Devonshire's forestry operations went into the red, and six foresters were given the chop, because the demand for pit props suddenly evaporated. To make up for lost income, the Duke now wants to fell 200 acres of woodland in the Peak District national park. The authorities, I'm glad to hear, are stalling.

## Counted out

So much for Frances "Big Lil" Morrell's attempt to get a seat on Labour's national executive. The JLEA leader was nominated some time ago by her local party, Islington South. Unfortunately, such nominations are valid only if the nominee was selected as a delegate for the party conference by July 5. Islington failed to make it on time.

PHS

# Those who live in palaces...

by David Hart

While the Government has been refusing even to put its toe into the waters of housing policy reform by abolishing rent controls on new lettings, the Duke of Edinburgh has plunged in head first. The bland assurance in the report of the inquiry bearing his name that "We are aware, of course, of the political overtones of our subject matter" merely underlines his wisdom. If the Duke wants to play politics he must be prepared to accept the consequences.

The report is muddled in its analysis, full of spend-more-of-other-people's-money nonsense and characterized by total lack of respect for the wishes and rights of the individual typical of the well-meaning, woolly political thinking that ran Britain into an almost terminal decline in the 1960s and 1970s.

It is full of unimpressive insights: "votes can be cast by the granting or withholding housing privileges"; barely disguised envy: "Not only does tax exemption extend to improvements of already quite luxurious housing but loans that attract interest relief can 'leak' out of housing into the purchase of consumer durables, holidays and current expenditure"; and the odd Stalinist dicta: "we recommend... the transfer of property to other approved landlords including housing co-operatives."

Although much lip-service is paid to the concept of owner-occupation, it is clear that deep down it is not approved of. For example: "We believe that a single-minded emphasis on owner occupation has certain dangers..." "the popularity of owner occupation may be the result

of a lack of an attractive rented alternative..." "We reject the popular belief that home ownership is the best tenure for all..."

The report is full of tacit assumptions and omissions. The most glaring gap: the analysis of Mortgage Interest Relief fails to mention that through the inflationary erosion of real value, relief to the taxpayer has been more than halved since it was pegged at £25,000 in 1974. That is £85,000 in today's money.

The report's principal criticisms of government policy are that not enough money is being spent on housing and that too much is being given to house owners through mortgage tax relief.

It does not even mention that there has been a crude national surplus of units of accommodation over households for more than 20 years, that this surplus has grown consistently since then, that today the surplus is some 1 million dwellings, that there is a surplus or at least a balance in all regions. Not only is this information not set out in the report but a paragraph describing the decline in numbers of new houses built is offered without comment. Nor is there any mention that spending on private-sector home improvement grants has increased fourteenfold since 1978.

Nor does the report mention that much of the inner-city homelessness that is acute in London and other large urban centres is partly caused by Labour local authorities playing politics. For many years many of these authorities have operated a

consistent policy of buying up as many private-sector houses as they could afford then letting them to stand empty and rot, so that Tory voters would not buy them and vote Labour councils out of power.

The role of local authorities is to be central to several of the report's main purposes, even though their record in housing is disgraceful. Wild schemes in the 1960s, in which streets whose occupants were quite happy with their homes and surroundings were demolished and the occupants bullied into high-rise blocks which soon became characterized by vandalism and fear, are just one, well known example.

The Duke even goes some way to recognizing this: "We have been struck by the variety of (council) estates which are unpopular. There are large, high density estates of high and medium rise maisonette blocks..."

The analysis then recognizes the need for change in the provision of rented accommodation: "We are suggesting a financial framework in which much greater diversity of housing for rent can flourish..." but when confronted by the only logical conclusion of his analysis - deregulation - he balks. Although he points out that the private rented market has collapsed because of rent controls he cannot bring himself to face the natural solution.

Furthermore, the Duke and his colleagues have "grave doubts whether free market rents are appropriate in the short term". Although several reasons are offered for this, it is clear that the underlying reason is a fear that

individuals acting freely on each other might make arrangements that would not be considered suitable by the housing lobby.

This kind of socialist pretension - to know better than the individual what is good for him - characterizes the proposal for a new basis for determining rents.

Such rents are to be assessed by the rent officer on the basis of "a real return of around 4 per cent on capital value," plus some adjustments for management and service charges if appropriate. At the moment rented residential property can sell for a return to the buyer of anything from less than 10 to more than 20 per cent depending on the location, the condition, the status of the tenants (controlled, regulated, open market) and the demand and supply ratio. To put rents into the 4 per cent return bracket is utterly absurd. Even fewer landlords will be prepared to offer rented accommodation in the regulated sector. They will simply sell with vacant possession as and when they can get it.

It is a great misfortune that the Duke has allowed himself to be talked into signing such a document. There are precedents for these mystical conjunctures between monarchy and pressure groups, but they have usually occurred in uncontroversial areas. The report is a craven example of a vested interest regulating that new restrictions and regulations be introduced so that it can spend more of other people's money largely to further its own sectional interests.

True concern for the citizen can best be displayed by showing the highest respect for his right to spend his own money as he wishes.

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## 40 years on, James Callaghan celebrates the election that swept Labour to power

# 1945: the hope ushered in with a red rosette



The winner: James Callaghan, fresh from naval service, with Cardiff supporters on polling day, July 5 1945.

our hearts out. There was nowhere else I would rather have been on that historic day. We were euphoric but the new Cabinet knew better what lay ahead.

In the chamber the Government benches were so full they overflowed on to the Opposition side, although Clement Davies managed to retain the second bench for the Liberals. On the front bench - below the gangway, where Dennis Skinner nowadays conducts his running battle with the SDP, there was no dispute. The corner seats were occupied as of right by Jimmy Maxton, the Clydeside rebel, together with the remnants of the Independent Labour Party. Another Clydeside rebel, David Kirkwood, sat muttering throughout one of Churchill's speeches. Churchill stopped and looked up over his glasses. "Keep quiet, Dave," he said, and Dave did.

Major John Freeman, a new-comer, moved the reply to the

King's Speech. I sat behind him. He was immaculate in army uniform, his Sam Browne belt polished until it shone. Two thirds of the members were new. Military uniforms and ranks abounded. The Tories had most of the very senior ranks but Labour could boast of Lt-General Sir Frank Mason, MacFarlane, in debate those who held commissioned rank were referred to as both "Honourable and Gallant", but a stoker like Wally Edwards of Stepney, whom Attlee made Civil Lord of the Admiralty, or Sergeant George Wallace, Member for Chislehurst - now Lord Wallace of Coslany - were not "Gallant" for they were not officers. It was two or three years before such snobbery disappeared.

Each member was allotted one tiny locker for his overflowing letters and every day we searched for somewhere to pitch. The present reference library was then called the map room and was the accepted

meeting place for the 34 miners' MPs. In winter it boasted the biggest coal fire in the House and was presided over by George Dagg, from Aberllynnydd, always resplendent in stiff winged collar and spotted bow tie. On one occasion we new young Service Labour MPs banded together in an attempt to establish squatters' rights. The miners quickly saw us off.

In the first few months the overriding topic for the new Service members was how quickly demobilization could begin. The atom bombs had been dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki only a few days after the Labour government had taken over. We had memories of the disillusion that had awaited the soldiers returning from the First World War and we were determined that those shameful experiences should not be repeated.

Fortunately Ernest Bevin and the Ministry of Labour had made careful plans: a fleet of ships brought hundreds of thousands of men and women back from every quarter of the globe to be demobilized in an orderly fashion without favouritism. It was a remarkable achievement. Moreover, thanks to careful and conscientious planning and preparation, they were reintegrated into civilian jobs without the huge levels of unemployment that had so disfigured the inter-war years.

Some of our priorities were different from today's but I do not think we were wrong. We applauded the government's decision to divert grain ships from Australia that had been intended to feed us in Britain in order to save off an expected famine in India; we rejoiced as the money was swept away, pensions were more than doubled, the Bank of England and many other industries were placed in public hands, and the National Health Service was established. Full employment and social equality were our goals.

Both achievements and failure lay ahead of us. But on that historic July 26, 1945, I felt there was nothing we could not do. I used to conclude my election speeches with the slogan "We built the Spitfires. Now let us build the houses." We had hope and a belief in a better future. Our government was itself a product of a particular social unity, morality and egalitarianism.

One day the dreary defeatism that now tells us that government borrowing is an evil and unemployment is inevitable will be swept away. And so this morning, 40 years on, I shall take my place in the Commons remembering the people and the deeds of yesterday, in the certain knowledge that more is left for our future than the memory of a more hopeful past.

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The author, MP for Cardiff South, was prime minister, 1976-79.

## From the cruise ship, a barrage of protest

Riga, Latvia. The normally icy water of the Baltic is pleasantly warm at this time of year, and the resort of Yurmala on the Bay of Riga - much favoured by government officials from Moscow - is full of holidaymakers. Some of them are windsurfers, a popular sport in the Baltic republics. But hovering discreetly are Soviet patrol boats, just in case any of the windsurfers should stray a little too far towards Finland or Scandinavia.

This week they are also busy preparing to intercept messages launched from a ship hired by Baltic émigrés protesting against Russification - although as one resident put it: "We know all about that already."

As the foreign ministers of East and West prepare to mark the tenth anniversary of the Helsinki conference in the Finnish capital, the Baltic patrols are a reminder that although Moscow subscribes in principle to the conference's charter on human rights and the free movement of peoples, in practice there has been a tightening up. This is true not least in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, which are exposed to Scandinavian influences.

This month there were large-scale song festivals in the Baltic republics, a chance to dress up in rustic national costumes and to express the culture which springs from the cobbled streets and Germanic spires of old Riga or Tallinn.

The Baltic peoples appear to accept their incorporation into the Soviet Union, enjoy higher living standards than other republics, and are not exactly on the verge of revolt. But at Riga the massive security, with streets closed to ordinary citizens as 20,000 costumed singers and dancers paraded before local officials, reflected Moscow's nervousness. So too did the incongruous appearance of the Red Army at the massive open-air choral festival in Riga's Forest Park, performing close order drill to the sound of military music.

Soviet officials said a military element in the programme was natural, considering that Latvia is commemorating 45 years of Soviet power. But to many of the 30,000 Latvians in the amphitheatre it must have been an uncomfortable reminder of the imposition of Soviet rule under Stalin.

Stalin's act was in direct violation of an earlier promise by Lenin to respect the independence of the Baltic states "in perpetuity". To Latvian communists there is no contradiction. Between the wars the Baltic states had unpleasant authoritarian regimes, something which is sometimes conveniently forgotten.

When Soviet troops in 1945 restored the communist regime which had previously held sway only briefly, thousands of Latvians were

deported or killed, just as they had been during the Nazi occupation. There was bloody resistance to enforced collectivization of agriculture, and anti-communist fighting forces called the Forest Brotherhood sought to restore independence.

The guerrilla movement is now played down, as is the fact that the Latvian Communist Party was minuscule at the end of the war. Mrs Paldemina, who became minister for social security in Soviet Latvia, attributes this lack of mass support to the party's illegal existence. She and other war veterans say the dictatorship of Kauris Umanis was only kept in power by western Fascists and imperialists and that Russian troops were welcomed with flowers and renderings of the Internationale.

Similarly, communist officials emphasise the achievements of post-war Latvian industry, although they also acknowledge that "bourgeois Latvia" had an advanced electronics industry and thriving foreign trade. A further awkward fact is that since the communist takeover only 54 per cent of Riga is now made up of Latvians. Even local officials admit there are too many Russians. Many of them are in senior positions, although Latvian sociologists point out that many of the immigrants failed to make the grade in Russia, and perform necessary menial tasks.

According to Nicholas Neilands,

the deputy foreign minister of Soviet Latvia, the authorities do not fear the influence of émigré Latvians in Stockholm or Western Europe. "Many of them come to the song festival. There is no problem with visas except of course for war criminals. The émigrés see Soviet realities, and then go back and resume their anti-Soviet propaganda."

The authorities are none the less angered by the "peace and freedom" cruise of the Swedish ship, the *Baltic Star*, from Stockholm to Helsinki. It aims to beam anti-communist messages to the Baltic republics and to send literature ashore by balloon and unsinkable containers. The cruise, which will reach the Finnish capital this Sunday, was obviously timed to coincide with the Helsinki gathering, and the Moscow youth festival.

This "provocation by émigré extremists" would fail, claims Neilands, and the western governments who were backing it would eventually recognize the incorporation of the Baltic republics into the Soviet Union. "It is inevitable," he said. "The old émigrés are dying out, and their so-called legations will close down. Your ambassador in Moscow refuses to come here, but the loss is his. Western interest in Soviet Latvia is enormous and you will have to be realistic."

Richard Owen

Edward Mortimer

# Can Turks be good Europeans?

Should Turkey be a member of the European Community? The question is hardly topical but it is one that bothers those few people in European foreign ministries, and in the Commission in Brussels, whose job it is to think ahead.

Compared to some of its neighbours, and given its size and geographical location, Turkey attracts surprisingly little attention from the western public. But in the corridors of western officialdom, if not of power, it arouses a good deal of anxiety.

Turkey is our ally, and those who think strategically see it as a rather important one. This is not because of its military strength - considerable in manpower terms but at present very poorly equipped and largely untested - but because of its position. Turkey lies between the Soviet Union and the eastern Mediterranean, bordering both Iran and Iraq and within an hour or so's flying time of the Persian Gulf.

It is an ally that causes us all sorts of problems. Turkey's arguments with Greece over Cyprus and the Aegean divide Nato and deflect its energies away from its proper task of common defence. Turkey's poor performance on human rights and her very imperfectly democratic political system weaken the moral case of the West vis-à-vis the Warsaw Pact and lead to resentments and ill-feeling within the alliance.

These problems tend to be exacerbated by Turkey's claim to be a European state. Her membership of the Council of Europe, accession to the European Convention on Human Rights, and associate membership of the EEC are so many sticks with which her left-wing and liberal critics within Nato can beat her.

Indeed, it is so far exclusively in the European arena rather than in Nato proper that problems relating to Turkey's internal affairs have arisen. This fact has improved the image of Europe compared to that of the United States among Turkey's democratic opposition leaders - as did the same phenomenon earlier with their counterparts in Portugal, Spain and Greece.

In those cases the problem was "solved". In one sense, when the dictators fell and the countries became democracies. But this very fact put the European Community under an overwhelming moral obligation to admit them as full members. They had, as it were, adopted democracy on the understanding that it was the European thing to do, and it might have been a fatal blow to democracy in those countries if Europe (that is the Community) had then rejected them.

It is very difficult, however, to imagine that the Turkish problem can be "solved" in this way for several reasons. In the first place, it takes a great deal of optimism to suppose that Turkey is going to make the same kind of clear-cut transition from dictatorship to democracy that the other three countries have done. Official Turkish government spokesmen would

claim, of course, that the transition has already been made - but military, after being a tough but necessary job, has now handed over to a civilian government elected in a fair three-party contest.

Nobody else inside or outside Turkey would paint quite such a rosy picture as this. The reality is still that much of the country is still being detained or tried for non-violent political association, speech and assembly taken for granted in Western Europe. All the best-known and most popular politicians from the period preceding military rule in 1980 are banned from political activity; the parties allowed to contest the general election were artificially restricted and those not represented in parliament are virtually excluded from the media.

All of these things may improve, especially if Turkey's West European friends keep up the pressure. But it is hard to see a point arriving when all can agree that full democracy has been achieved.

To give one example of the extent of the problem, this week's report from Amnesty International claims that torture of criminal as well as political suspects is routine in Turkish police stations, a practice that clearly will not be eradicated by a simple change of government.

Another reason why the European Community would have the greatest difficulty in absorbing Turkey's extent of social and economic disparity, produced per head is about that of Portugal, which will now be the Community's poorest member.

Many Turks also do not seem to realize that if Turkey wishes to be accepted as a European country it will be expected to allow political freedom to minority nationalist movements such as the Kurds. Even liberal and moderate left-wing Turks find it difficult to accept the existence of a Kurdish minority, but like to assert that the problems of eastern Turkey are essentially social and economic.

Their is nothing inherently less legitimate about a Kurdish nationalist party than there is about a Welsh or Scottish one, and if it turns out that the majority of Turkish Kurds want an independent state, Turkey is unlikely to win European sympathy for attempts to deny this by force.

There are in fact good reasons for doubting whether they would wait such a state. A new and admirably objective *Observer* article, Group report by David McDowell, shows that Kurds have neither historic linguistic unity and have always lived in symbiosis with their neighbours. But if anything is calculated to drive an emerging and self-conscious Kurdish élite towards separatism it is the outright refusal of Turkish governments to accord them minimal recognition as a separate ethnic group.

Only the most cosmopolitan Turks are now beginning to realize that this problem as it grows, will cloud their relations with the rest of Europe, as well as blunting the moral force at their justifies concern about the treatment of Turkish minorities elsewhere.

moreover... Miles Kington

## Beaching the rules

I mentioned the other day that I had seen 8,000 bottles lying prone on the beach at Nice, trying to turn as brown as beer bottles. This was quite true. One of them was sitting up at the water's edge, staring morosely at the Mediterranean sea.

Playfully washed his toes, and lay slayed in this despondent position all the time we were there. He was an example of what I believe I called "Medallion Man": he had a crucifix half-hidden in his dark chest hair, a gold watch modelled from a bullion bar, rings on his fingers made from the left-overs of the bullion and a small tag on a gold chain to remind him who he was.

He may not have been in low spirits, of course; he may just have been so weighed down by precious metal that he could not move. Or perhaps he was trying to work out a way of going for a swim and leaving his fortune safely behind him. Certainly it would have been embarrassing for him to go swimming and drown with all that gold on him, knowing that divers would come looking for him as if he were a Spanish galleon.

My attention was diverted by another Frenchman who had, at least temporarily, solved the problem of weightlessness: he was suspended from a parachute and being towed to and fro across the bay by a speed-boat. I expect it's called para-gliding, or para-diving, or scuba-hanging, or aqua-dangling. The uplift was enough to support one Frenchman plus all the jewellery he needs, and although he didn't seem to be getting anywhere, he must have enjoyed invading French air space. On the other hand, perhaps he was an illegal immigrant, using my two-cups-of-tea strategy.

I should explain that years ago I devised a way of getting on to trains without paying. If you embark at a main line station in the ordinary way (with a ticket) and then leave your jacket on the train, going back by the barrier to buy two cups of tea, the ticket inspector never wants to see your ticket when you come back. A chap in shirt-sleeves with two cups of tea has obviously been on the train once already, right? So all you have to do is omit the first visit to the train and simply arrive with

your shirt-sleeves and tea and go straight on. Never fails.

Another free method of entry involves carrying a double bass. This, again, I only discovered by accident, as I often have to carry a double bass. When you are armed with one you never get asked for your credentials. You can sail straight past the barriers at private parties, balls, glittering galas, television headquarters or even Broadcasting House. Alternatively, you can go backstage anywhere you want. Must be part of the band, mutter the staff; let him through, Sid. Even better if they make a joke ("Big guitar you got there, squire," because then they'll honour-bound to help you).

You can use the same principle to bomb Moscow, if that's your idea of good time. It's a waste of money, if you ask me, to build big bombs and later rockets; all you need to do is build a bomber which looks exactly like a scheduled passenger plane. Who's going to stop you? Build bigger and slower, that's the idea. I once wrote to Mr Reagan offering him the idea, but I never got a reply. What it occurred to me as I lay on my back, comparing my white-necktie and the 8,000 beer bottles round me, is that I was feeling like an uncooked potato in a bag of chips, that if you really wanted to enter France illegally, then entering dangling from a parachute would be a really good method. Not an immigration official in a thousand would look up at the hairy medallion man in his low-cut bathing suit, coming in to France at 200 feet, and suspect that an act of illegality was taking place before his very eyes.

It was then that I looked back at the man sitting by the water's edge. Perhaps he wasn't depressed at all. Perhaps he was just very tired. Perhaps he too was an illegal immigrant who had just swum the fat mile from the off-shore boat, disguised as a medallion man. Later, when he had recovered, he would counter his Nice railway station, carrying two cups of tea and get on to the Paris train. In Paris, he would start a dizzy climb up through society.

You get some strange trains of thought, stung in the overpowering Mediterranean sunshine.

John Mortimer



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THE TIMES FRIDAY JULY 26 1985

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## THE DUKE'S REPORT

Housing in Britain never had a Beveridge. Regulation and provision grew piecemeal by jumbled pieces. Lloyd George, Addison, Chamberlain, Wilson, Heath and, not least, Macmillan (the profligate builder of council houses, the half deregulator of rents, abolisher of Schedule A tax for owner occupiers): all the parties added to the patchwork. Mrs Thatcher's Government has tampered, for example with Housing Benefit and the upper limit on mortgage tax relief; but it has shirked reform. In housing policy no less than in social security, a "new Beveridge" reappraisal of welfare state responsibilities has been sorely needed.

Until yesterday, that is. For the freelance royal commission set up under the auspices of the National Federation of Housing Associations has done a job to put many an expensive and long-winded official commission to shame. The presence of the Duke of Edinburgh affords the report deserved publicity: the royal signature endorses work that is not only coherent and lucid but courageous, too. Other groups of do-gooders might well have emerged from their tours of Tower Hamlets estates to join the ranks of the collectivists who would bundle up the nation's housing problems in an indigestible lump of extra public spending. But this group kept its wits, and its eyes fixed on the long-term goal of maximizing private investment in housing. The knee-jerk condemnation of their findings issued yesterday by Shelter testified to their independence of spirit.

The headlines today feature the report's proposals for the future of mortgage tax relief, that Maginot line of the Prime Minister's fiscal conservatism. But its essence is elsewhere, on the supply side. In conditions of scarcity, with finite public provision, how to increase housing investment? The answer in large measure is to multiply opportunities for the owners of property and for the owners of capital to make a reasonable return in the housing market; the report discusses a clever and imaginative set of devices. Eventually, market-clearing rent levels might be freely set. Until then the *Inquiry into British Housing's* programme for rents based on indexed capital values using the existing rent officer apparatus is an intriguing first phase.

Yes, rents will rise. Even-handedness between tenants is a keynote of the report and capital-based rents will entail increases also in the public sector. The report does two things. It emphasizes that housing supply depends on a better return so such increases are inescapable. It recognizes that fairer rents will require additional state assistance with housing costs. The solution is to redistribute existing pots of public money to ensure they support only those in need, and they support rather than remove from low-income individuals and families the entire cost of housing.

Mortgage tax relief must enter such calculations. Here is £2½ billion of unprincipled and open-ended subsidy, a hand-out to the

least needy. To seize on this sum should not be seen as some wild act of income redistribution. The cogency of this report lies in its careful explanation of how such a redirection of existing state largesse could so much more efficiently secure the purposes of housing supply; if the object of the state is the enhanced provision of rooms, bricks and mortar to shelter individuals and families, it could be achieved so much more effectively than at present.

The report has much to say about the organization and finance of council housing. It does not pretend - no one with any familiarity with housing conditions could - that the state can emancipate itself from a major role in the nation's shelter. But that role certainly need not take the form of monolithic council estates and huge renewal programmes.

The message here, the reason why this suggestive piece of work deserves the broadest and fullest attention, is about the regeneration of housing in a capitalist society, the mobilization of private capital, energy and enterprise for the work of refurbishment and new building now necessary. The inquiry group included leaders of building societies; its ambition is to unlock the funds of the societies and financial institutions by making housing investment once more a worthwhile proposition. Even jaded ministers should be propelled into looking again at the rather threadbare garment which is current housing policy.

## PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES

The recent acquittals, dropping of charges, plea-bargaining and binding over of miners in South Yorkshire have highlighted the urgent need to reform our outdated and ill-defined public order offences of riot, unlawful assembly, and affray. The cases have also demonstrated just how important it is for the prosecuting authorities not to go for serious charges, when a lesser offence would be more appropriate.

During the "Coal House" trial, which ended a week ago last Monday with the acquittal of all the accused, defence counsel made much of the fact that the pickets were first charged with "unlawful assembly" but weeks later were charged with the more serious offence of "riot". At no stage during the trial was it made clear who had taken that fatal and misguided decision. The immediate result was to allow the defence to argue with some success, that the accused were "scapegoats" caught up in a political or "show trial".

By unnecessarily raising the stakes and opting for the more serious charges against the picketing miners, the South Yorkshire police left themselves exposed to the "show trial" accusation but it also made their task of gathering and producing conclusive evidence far more difficult. As in all such cases, the problem with public order trials is that the police's overwhelming concern at the time of the incident is to contain the situation and restore order when they may be confronted by up to 10,000 noisy, and in some cases,

violent pickets. Collecting evidence for subsequent prosecutions is of secondary concern in such a highly charged atmosphere. If the prosecuting authorities then decide to bring "deterrent" charges against pickets in order to warn off others, the police and the support units may feel under pressure to give evidence to help an unnatural prosecution case. That leaves them vulnerable to skilled cross-examination.

These recent cases demonstrate just how important it is that the Government press ahead with its plans to reform the old common law offences of riot, unlawful assembly, and affray. In May of this year the Government produced its Review of Public Order Law and accepted the Law Commission findings that the old common law offences should be replaced with new statutory offences of "riot", "violent disorder", "affray" and "threatening behaviour".

Central to the Government's proposals was the tightening-up of the definition of "riot" so that it "should be reserved for the most serious occasions of violent disorder by a substantial number of persons". Under the Government's proposals "riot" would require a minimum of 12 people - not 3 as under the present common law offence - and the Crown would have to prove that each defendant had used unlawful violence either to property or people.

The net result of this and other reforms would make the new offence of "violent dis-

order" the normal charge for serious outbreaks of public disorder and in particular would arm the police with a useful new offence with which to charge missile throwers at football matches and elsewhere. But while the police would be better equipped to deal with certain types of hooliganism and other thoroughly anti-social behaviour, the prosecuting authorities would have to think long and hard before charging people with the really serious offence of "riot". That would be reserved for the extreme cases of rioting and looting such as those which took place in Brixton and Toxteth during the long hot summer of 1981.

The new Crown Prosecution Service which will come into effect next year should ease the current situation as the new independent Crown Prosecutor will act as a useful filter in preventing the police bringing unnecessarily severe charges against people who should more appropriately be charged with a lesser offence. By introducing a more dispassionate prosecuting system it may also be possible to avoid the incredible waste of public money when mass trials come to an abrupt halt after 48 days when the Crown decides not to proceed with its case. Under the new system the police will have no right to press ahead with a prosecution case what may. More importantly, the person who makes the ultimate decision whether to drop charges or proceed with more serious offences will be readily identifiable and therefore answerable for a particular policy decision.

## COMRADES OF THE IRA

In the recent exchange between Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, and the IRA the latter sought to convince the outside world that it harboured no intention to set up a Marxist state in Ireland should it ever gain power. The IRA was obviously stung by Mr Brittan's accusations, made before an American audience. The IRA knows that if its Marxist character is too widely known in the United States, a major source of funds will dry up.

What the IRA says for public consumption, however, is completely at variance with what it says to its own friends and allies on the extreme left. As Mr Gerry Adams, the Provisional Sinn Féin member for Belfast West, said at his party's 79th annual conference in Dublin, Ireland had been partitioned not just to preserve British rule in the north but to maintain capitalism, which he described as an evil social and economic system which the IRA was dedicated to destroy by providing a revolutionary alternative in the class struggle. Another of his colleagues in Sinn Féin, Mr Danny Morrison, when asked in *Marxism Today* whether or not he would regard the IRA's task as finished in the event of a united Ireland remaining capitalist, said: "Oh no, no, no. We are committed to the establishment

of a democratic socialist republic. . . . Because of the nature of this phase of the struggle there is not a great deal of emphasis laid on socialism." So now we know.

The worrying part of this revolutionary Marxist orientation is that the IRA also maintains a close affinity with hard left elements of the Labour Party. The *Journal London Labour Briefing*, which has been sponsored by Mr Ken Livingstone, openly regretted that the Brighton bombing had not been more effective. Mr Adams and Mr Morrison have frequent contacts with left-wing Labour MPs. The Labour Committee on Ireland contains a number of members who associate themselves fully with the Irish Freedom Movement. Indeed when this Movement, which is well known to be a front of the Revolutionary Communist Party, applied to hold a rally in the City Council to commemorate "Bloody Sunday", and permission was subsequently withdrawn when one of the organizers expressed his support for the Harrods' bombing. Labour members protested against the ban.

Mr Enoch Powell, in a speech earlier this month, alleged that Irish Republican terrorists reached safety when they crossed the frontier and that they would continue to be able to perpetrate

terrorist acts in the United Kingdom so long as they had a "safe haven" in the Irish Republic. It is on these grounds that he and his colleagues question what he calls "the chatter about security co-operation with Dublin" since he maintains that the terrorism carried out from the Irish Republic against citizens in the United Kingdom "is guaranteed by the Irish Republic's irredentist claim to the possession of British territory". However he fails to mention the contradiction involved in the attitude to the IRA of the two governments in London and Dublin. The organization is proscribed in the Republic, whereas Mrs Thatcher only the other day declined to apply similar rules to the IRA in the United Kingdom.

Such lack of consistency toward the IRA by the two governments who are most threatened by it enables the IRA to exploit the doubts in many people's minds about whether it is simply an Irish Republican movement at heart, or is motivated by the common theme which can be found now in so much international terrorism - the language of revolutionary Marxist violence. Whatever front it maintains through its publicity organs cannot disguise the fact that when members of the IRA speak to their own people, their revolutionary Marxist roots are fully exposed.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### No room at inns for outsiders?

From Mr J. H. J. Lewis

Sir, Comment on the proposed takeover of the Savoy Group by Trusthouse Forte has hitherto been restricted to comparison of the respective companies and the personalities involved.

In the 1985 *Lucas Guide*, Egon Ronay provides the following details of his top 10 rated London de luxe hotels:

Hotel	Number of Rooms
Dorchester	28
Berkley	159
Clarendon	205
Connaught Hotel	90
Inn on the Park	228
The Ritz	144
Hyatt Carlton Tower	228
The Savoy	262
Grosvenor House	172
Howard Hotel	434

Of these, THF currently controls 472 and the Savoy Group 656. The two groups together would control 1,128 (i.e., 53 per cent).

It is no accident that these hotels are situated within a fairly small but defined central London area, as it is largely because of their location, which is insisted upon by those visitors who can afford the highest room rates, that they are able to budget for staff/guest ratios, services and facilities which no hotel not similarly positioned would risk the cost of providing.

For various reasons there seems little likelihood in the foreseeable future of the bedroom capacity in this area being materially increased, so that if THF succeeds in its ambition it will have secured for itself, at one stroke, a dominant position at the top end of the market.

As a director of a company which is particularly interested in hotels out of London I am prompted to ask whether this would be a desirable state of affairs.

Yours faithfully,

J. H. J. LEWIS,

32 Lower Sloane Street, SW1,

July 19.

### Lost opportunities

From Mr Walter Goldsmith

Sir, While Lord Young waxes lyrical in his report (July 23) on the "business of tourism", the Government remains astonishingly shortsighted in its approach to the promotion of this vital industry.

The Government continues to cut, year by year, the amount of money available to the "export department" of British tourism, the British Tourist Authority.

We have estimated that, with an additional £5m made available to the BTA for overseas promotion, we could generate an advertising programme of £15m by securing the co-operation of commercial interests, both in this country and overseas.

We believe that this would result in an additional £250m of incoming tourism revenue, lead to the creation of 10,000 additional new jobs and produce over £30m in VAT for the Exchequer.

I am all in favour of reducing public spending where possible, but to lose the opportunity of making money for the country and creating jobs at such a rate makes no sense.

Yours faithfully,

WALTER GOLDSMITH (member,

British Tourist Authority),

86 Park Lane, W1,

July 23.

### Seeking sanctuary

From Mr B. L. Thorne

Sir, Now that tourism is so much in the public eye I hope that the contributions made by this building, or rather by its front steps, will not be overlooked.

Being next to the Westminster Abbey Bookshop our steps are a Mecca for all weary, languid and some distressed feet. We like to think that throughout the world there are many posteriors that abode their hour or two and went their way.

Yours faithfully,

B. L. THORNE,

Lee Bolton & Lee,

1 The Sanctuary,

Westminster, SW1,

July 23.

### UK salmon stocks

From Mr P. C. Mitchen

Sir, As a member, until recently, of the Northumberland Sea Fisheries Committee I should like to ask your readers to take a rather broader view than that advanced by the President of the Atlantic Salmon Trust and others (July 17), who called for the banning of all salmon drift netting off the coasts of England and Wales.

Drift netting has traditionally been carried out off the north-east coast of England for many years and it provides a livelihood for the limited number of fishermen who are licensed by the appropriate water authority. Your correspondents call for this industry to be closed in order that more salmon may return to Scottish rivers. The Atlantic Salmon Trust has lobbied this case for some time, but why should an industry be closed in order to increase the numbers available to the rod?

Your correspondents state that HM Government has taken little action. Surely, the unfairness of their case is one reason why HMG should not accept their argument. If conservation of salmon were proved to be necessary then let conservation measures be applied with fairness rather than by banning a traditional industry.

Yours faithfully,

P. C. MACHEN,

Glenties House,

Embleton,

Alnwick,

Northumberland.

### Arithmetic of abolishing apartheid

From Mr F. A. M. Cousins

Sir, Your leader (July 23) is both well balanced and informative, though perhaps it could have gone further. My recent 13 years in South Africa have convinced me that the one man, one vote urged by some protagonists (e.g., Dr Huddleston, Bishop Tutu) would lead to economic and social disaster. The black man is not yet ready, although the South African Government is straining its utmost to produce an educated middle-class African. This must take time.

If we do not cease sanction rattling and selective propaganda we may be participating in the fall of the last bastion of democracy in Africa. If this happens all would lose - blacks, Afrikaners, and the million or so British who live in South Africa.

Yours faithfully,

F. A. M. COUSINS,

4 Grosvenor Mansions,

Broad Walk,

Buxton,

Derbyshire,

July 23

From Mrs Hazel Cooper

Sir, Following Mr Botha's declaration of a "state of emergency" in South Africa, which in practice seems to mean a withdrawal of all human rights for the black South Africans, can we in this country really pass by on the other side and do absolutely nothing?

Surely now, at the very least, on a national level we must push for economic sanctions and complete withdrawal of all investment in South Africa and on a personal level each and every one of us must refuse to buy South African goods in our shops.

If we do not attempt to bring any pressure to bear on the South African Government at all, as at the time of the withdrawal of human rights from the Jews in Hitler's Germany, we are once again standing on the sidelines as others of our race (the human race) are forced even further into inhuman subjugation.

Yours faithfully,

HAZEL COOPER,

27 Mills Spur,

Old Windsor,

Berkshire,

July 22.

From Mr Murray Forsyth

Sir, Your leading report today (July 23) tells us that the EEC foreign ministers have issued an agreed statement saying that the state of emergency in South Africa "must be

brought to an end and all those held under its provisions released". Presumably this means now, forthwith, without delay.

The EEC, in other words, questions the sovereign right of the South African Government to decide when there is an emergency situation within the bounds of the South African State.

A few lines further on we are told that the EEC foreign ministers also want to see a dialogue started over Namibia based on "respect for the territorial integrity of all countries in the area and the principle of non-interference in their internal affairs". In other words, we can interfere when we want in South Africa's internal affairs, but South Africa must not interfere in anybody else's. Would it not be better to drop all cant about political principles in this context, and to recognize clearly what we are doing, namely indulging our own apparently limitless assumption of moral superiority?

Yours faithfully,

MURRAY FORSYTH,

16 Woodstock Close,

Oxford,

July 23

From Mr Richard Blackford

Sir, Following the state of emergency in South Africa the issue is not merely the abolition of apartheid but the cost in human suffering necessary for that abolition.

Much has been spoken in the past days about the justification of the use of violence in response to a violent and oppressive regime. It is appropriate to remind ourselves also of the efficacy and potential of non-violent social change, exemplified by the civil rights leader Martin Luther King, who, like Bishop Tutu, was honoured with the Nobel Peace Prize.

Violence as a way of achieving racial justice is both impractical and immoral. It is impractical because it is a descending spiral ending in destruction for all. The old law of an eye for an eye leaves everybody blind. It is immoral because it seeks to humiliate the opponent rather than win his understanding; it seeks to annihilate rather than to convert.

Violence is immoral because it thrives on hatred rather than love. It destroys community and makes brotherhood impossible. It leaves society in monologue rather than dialogue. Violence ends by defeating itself. It creates bitterness in the survivors and brutality in the destroyers.

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD BLACKFORD,

5 Norfolk Mansions,

Prince of Wales Drive, SW11,

July 24.

### Peacock review

From the President of the Writers' Guild of Great Britain and others

Sir, Many of the institutions and individuals who contemplate submitting evidence to the Peacock committee may have failed to appreciate the political subtlety of the committee's terms of reference.

Although Professor Alan Peacock and his associates were brought together ostensibly as a "committee" to review the financing of the BBC, in fact the only options their brief allows them to identify are alternative means of financing the BBC either through the licence fee.

However strong may be the support for the broadcasting receiving licence (despite its problems of collection and evasion) remaining the sole source of funding for the BBC, the Peacock committee can take note of this support only in the wider context of its remit to assess the effects of funding the BBC through advertising, sponsorship or subscription and, as the terms of reference have it, "consider any proposals for securing income from the consumer other than through the licence fee". It cannot consider a retention of the present licence fee structure as one identifiable option.

The inference must be that when the Home Secretary comes to present to Parliament the Government's intentions for the future funding of the corporation, he will have to aid (if not to influence) his decision an ample supply of

evidence on the advantages of alternative funding systems, in particular of advertising, but no similar guidelines for retaining the licence fee funding, now that the Government has, in the words of Professor Peacock, "called into question" the unequivocal recommendations of the 1977 committee chaired by Lord Annan.

We, the undersigned officers and members of the Writers' Guild of Great Britain, representing 1,500 writers in films, television, radio, publishing and the theatre, now call on the Home Secretary to allow the Peacock committee, which is not as we understand it required to make recommendations, legitimately to take evidence as to the "benefits/disbenefits" of licence fee funding so that such evidence may be given equal weight with that of other options in the committee's report.

Yours faithfully,

MILLER BAIN,

President

JOHN GOLDSMITH

Chairman

JOHN BOWEN

FRANK BROWN

PATRICK CAMPBELL

T. B. CLAPPE

JAN CURTIS

KEN DUFFY

WILFRED

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## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

### The real culprits in tax numbers game

The Treasury is making an ill-judged attempt to turn the clock back by signifying its reluctance to publish an autumn estimate of the scope available for tax cuts in the next Budget. The "implied fiscal adjustment" that appears in the autumn estimates of public accounts is merely the difference between total expenditure (which has to be published after the annual Cabinet spending battle) and the Treasury's latest revenue projections.

The Treasury is saying grumpily that this figure gives rise to undesirable speculation through the winter, of the kind that got the Chancellor into hot water over his plans for pension funds. The Treasury even has the nerve to implicate this innocuous little figure in last winter's sterling crisis. This nonsensical argument neglects the simple fact that speculation was aroused not by the figures in the Autumn Statement, but by the Government's known views on the need for tax cuts; while it was the overshoot on current public spending, together with confusion over monetary policy and the Chancellor's own misguided approach to the exchange rate that fuelled the sterling crisis.

If the numbers game over the "fiscal adjustment" played any part in last winter's troubles, it was not as a result of publication of a modest estimate in the Autumn Statement, but because far larger figures leaked out from politicians in departments other than the Treasury. If no fiscal adjustment is now published by the Treasury, these leaks will gain all the more credence. Failure to publish, moreover, will play havoc with the Government's medium-term strategy.

For either "fiscal adjustments" will similarly have to be erased out of the annual version of this strategy published each Budget-time, in which case the Government's attempt to set a medium-term path for Government policy will shrivel into a virtually meaningless collection of dubious monetary indicators, on the autumn figures will have to be massaged to make it impossible for economic detectives to calculate how the figures for public accounts have changed during the summer. And the Treasury cannot withdraw too much information without falling foul of the requirements of the 1975 Industry Act, to publish a full economic forecast every autumn. The Treasury select committee, which rightly objects to the Treasury's attempt to retreat into secrecy, should invoke the act - or sponsor private member's legislation to strengthen it.

### Case for state-run investment bank

Despite the careful disclaimers which accompany the latest report by the National Economic Development Council on the case for a state-run investment bank, it is significant that the Trades Union Congress was the first to welcome it.

An argument which was buried for several years after the uninspiring performances of the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation and the National Enterprise Board has now been thrust back into the public arena after a near-singlehanded campaign by the TUC.

Although the report's foreword says that it does not commit the committee's members to any particular view as to the need for such an institution, the whole drift of the document is biased towards answering the question "Why not?" rather than the question "Why?" It forms an excellent entry to the Labour Party's forthcoming opus, *Investing in Britain*, which faithfully echoes the TUC's argument.

So now David Walker of the Bank of England and David Scholey of Mercury Securities are being paraded by the Left as new converts to a National Investment

Bank, or its equivalent. In the recess that bewildered sceptre, the Equity Gap, is being dangled before the City again.

It seems that however much money the City in its various guises manages to lose on speculative projects, it is never enough. The paper reproaches 3i for "the size of the surpluses it generates" as an indication that it is missing some viable high-risk opportunities. Presumably 3i is also missing some unviable opportunities, or its surpluses would be smaller.

The report presents without challenge the argument that "there is no certainty that all profitable opportunities for long-term, high risk investment will find finance under existing arrangements", and in a period of rapid structural change "perceptions of risk by market agents may become exaggerated."

It is no more likely that a committee of the great and the good at the head of a NIB will identify every profitable opportunity, and the number of venture-capital failures suggests that perceptions of risk are about right, or even too myopic. Institutions who paid £34 a share to invest in Sir Clive Sinclair are nursing potential losses of more than £30 a share. Sir Clive walked away from the NEB in 1977 to make a huge, if temporary, fortune in home computers. An opportunity missed, or an exaggerated perception of risk?

### Babies go out of fashion at Lloyd's

Baby syndicates are a vexed issue at Lloyd's insurance market, particularly among those names who are not on them, but there is no doubt that they are on the retreat as a result of Lloyd's new rules. The recently-published 1982 syndicate accounts show over 40 such syndicates, two with a mere one name apiece, some with over 60 names. The 1983 accounts, when released, will probably show no more than a handful still in existence and those not for long. The total number of Lloyd's syndicates dropped from 431 in 1982 to 385 in 1983, a period of sharply increased capacity, as babies were merged into main syndicates or closed down.

Baby syndicates are tricky to define - one reason why Lloyd's latest guidelines against them are not mandatory. A baby syndicate, however, is one with a select number of names, led by the underwriter of the main syndicate, writing more profitable business than the main syndicate. Baby syndicates have high proportion of working names and their wives and friends on them.

Baby syndicates were an accepted part of the old Lloyd's, but the climate has changed and creaming off the best business is no longer seen as a permissible perk. The 1981 and 1982 accounts, which for the first time enforced disclosure of baby syndicates make fascinating reading. It is possible to identify the babies, their profits and who is on them, including members of the Lloyd's council.

Many babies have or are being closed. Willis Faber, for example, last year decided to close down its baby syndicate 449. The syndicate was in existence of over 40 years, its underwriter in the 1970's was Sir Henry Mance, a former chairman of Lloyd's, "no member of the Willis board was on the syndicate."

The decision to close the syndicate was taken in the light of the new climate at Lloyd's. Drawing a distinction between baby, preferred and parallel syndicates is no easy task. Syndicates 145 and 505, for example, are too large to be babies, but have a high proportion of well-known working Lloyd's names on them. External names who are on less profitable syndicates could question why. The advent of greater disclosure is names' best protection. If a name's syndicate performs less well than another writing the same class of business, he can now point out the fact and ask why.

## Stagnant ICI profits send stock market plummeting

By Clare Dobie

Imperial Chemical Industries, a bellwether company for British industry, yesterday reported depressing first-half figures, and the subsequent sharp fall in its share price helped to drag the entire stock market down to a new low for the year.

ICI's shares dropped 30p on the day to 699p, while the London market, as measured by the FT 30-share index, shed 13 points to close at 911. The previous low was in January.

Sir John Harvey-Jones, chairman, reported that first-half

Stock market report, page 19

Tempus, page 23

profits for the six months to June 30 were £535 million, £2 billion ahead of the comparable figures for last year. Brokers now expect profits for the full year to fall short of last year's £1,034 million before tax.

Currency realignments caused most of the damage. According to Mr Alan Clements, the financial director, the strong pound may have reduced group profits by as much as £20 million in the second quarter. Further losses are expected for

the rest of the year, unless sterling declines. The company did not publicly criticise the high interest rate regime organised by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor. But City analysts were quick to calculate just how destructive it has been to ICI's long-term strategy.

By pushing up the pound against other currencies, in particular the mark, Mr Lawson has effectively put ICI at a disadvantage against its European competitors. For five years or so the company has been working hard to reduce its costs to the levels prevailing at its German competitors.

First-quarter profits, already published, rose from £245 million to £267 million. The latest figures reveal a drop in the second three months of the year from £287 million to £268 million, mainly in petrochemicals and plastics, the areas most sensitive to exchange rates. Profits from general chemicals were also lower.

Oil was another difficult area with production from the Ninian field in the North Sea down. The company also incurred higher oil exploration costs and paid more petroleum revenue tax.



Sir John Harvey-Jones: depressing half

The agriculture division was stronger thanks to a good performance by the agrochemicals business. A first-time contribution from Beatrice, the American specialty chemicals manufacturer acquired for £750 million, contributed to a good rise in profits, from £150 million to £186 million before interest, in the consumer and specialty products division.

The Beatrice acquisition explains the rise in interest charges from £19 million to £33 million. The underlying financial position remains strong.

### Opec pact may help Britoil sale

By David Young in Geneva and William Kay

As members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) emerged from their latest meeting in Geneva in a mood of guarded accord, the City advisers to Britoil were gearing up to sell the Government's 49 per cent stake in the company early next week.

Lazard Brothers, the merchant bank advising Britoil, Britain's biggest oil exploration company, was waiting to see how well the Opec meeting went before recommending that the £300 million share sale should go ahead on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Opec's decision to make marginal reductions in official prices as with three of the 10 member nations, Algeria, Iran and Libya dissenting - will have little effect on the world's free or spot oil markets, which are presently pricing Opec oils at as much as \$2 below even the new price.

Oil industry analysts suggested the decision could lead to further international doubts about Opec's ability to control its members' prices and output to a degree which can ever again affect free market oil prices.

The Opec price of heavy oil has been cut by 30 cents to \$26, the medium grades by 20 cents to \$26.80, but the light grades - which compare with North Sea output - remain unchanged at \$28.

Saudi Arabia had attempted to widen the gap between heavy and light prices by cutting heavy prices by a further 15 cents a barrel or increasing the cost of light oils.

It was this suggestion, after a majority decision to adopt the new price structure, which almost wrecked the meeting and highlighted the great divide on pricing policy between Saudi Arabia and Algeria, Libya and Iran.

### BP wins High Court ruling against Revenue

BP has successfully challenged in the High Court an Inland Revenue interpretation of the capital allowances rules as they apply to corporation tax.

Giving judgment in two related appeals, *Ellis v BP Oil Northern Ireland Refinery Ltd* and *Ellis v BP Tyne Tanker Co Ltd*, Mr Justice Walton held that companies could not be compelled to take capital allowances if, for whatever reason, it was not in their best interest to do so.

The decision could affect thousands of companies which, prior to the decision, have been compelled to take industrial buildings allowances and writing down allowances on plant and machinery.

### Abbey National cuts loan rate to 13.25%

By Lawrence Lever and Richard Thomson

The Abbey National, Britain's second biggest building society, is reducing its mortgage interest rate by up to 1.5 per cent from today.

The new rate - a flat 13.25 per cent - will apply to all new borrowers, with the society's 780,000 existing borrowers due to have their mortgage rates bought into line within the next few months.

The society is also abolishing its differential rates of interest so that the new rate will apply irrespective of the size of the loan. On a £40,000 repayment mortgage the reduction will represent a saving of £28.30 per month or £338.40 per year.

Commenting on the society's move, which sees it leapfrog from being the most expensive lender of the top five building societies, to the cheapest, Mr Brian Firmin, marketing manager, said: "We have felt that our rates were too high for some time."

The Skipton Building Society

### REPAYMENT MORTGAGE RATES

Top five building societies

1. Halifax	14-14.5%
2. Abbey National	13.25%
3. Nationwide	13.875%
4. Leeds Permanent	14-14.75%
5. Woolwich	13.875%

Above rates all increase by ½% for endowment mortgages.

Yesterday promised to cut its charges to new borrowers to 13 per cent - a one percentage point reduction from September 1.

A spokesman for the Halifax said: "We were looking into the possibility of a 1 per cent reduction on September 1."

The possibility of an earlier reduction would depend on what competitors did on the influx of funds into the society.

Both the Nationwide and Leeds Permanent building societies confirmed that they were thinking of a September reduction but they said they would reconsider the position in the light of Abbey National's decision.

### Habitat lifts stake in Burton

By Patricia Wheatcroft

Habitat Mothercare yesterday bought another 500,000 shares in Burton Group in an attempt to support the Burton share price and preserve the value of its bid for Debenhams.

The £2.2 million purchase was also seen as a move towards counter-acting the latest anti-takeover advertising from Debenhams, which features a silhouette of the Habitat chairman, Sir Terence Conran, above the legend: "This man isn't bidding for Debenhams."

Habitat has been associated with the bid from the start but is not putting up any cash, a fact

which Debenhams will stress in a new defence document which will go out to shareholders tomorrow.

Yesterday's purchase by Habitat was at 438p a share, the level at which they closed, valuing the Burton bid for Debenhams at £570 million, well ahead of the market price.

But the outlook for the bid remains clouded by the involvement of House of Fraser, which yesterday lifted its Debenhams stake to 17.76 per cent.

Chairing Habitat's annual meeting yesterday, Sir Terence

### Mexico to set peso floating

By Our City Staff

The Mexican Government, faced with runaway public spending, yesterday unveiled an economic programme under which the previously fixed peso will be subject to a controlled float from August 5.

One of the programme's chief objectives is to cut the cost of the Mexico's bureaucracy. President Miguel de la Madrid will set an example by taking a 10 per cent cut in his salary.

The controlled peso, which is used by most Mexican businesses, has been devalued by 17 per cent to 279 to the dollar for the period up to its flotation. Import permits for goods making up 37 per cent of Mexico's imports will be abolished. The permits will be replaced by import tariffs.

Cuts equivalent to £290 million are to be made in Mexico's current budget of £36.2 billion. Much bigger reductions are promised for next year.

### IN BRIEF

#### Names ask for Posgate

Lloyd's names on the troubled PCW syndicates, who are trying to set up their own agency to continue the profitable marine business and run-off the loss-making business, have asked Lloyd's whether Mr Ian Posgate could become the underwriter of the new agency.

A proposal was put to Mr Peter Miller, chairman of Lloyd's, this week. Mr Posgate is understood to be agreeable to the proposal. He is at present suspended from working in the market until January 8 next year and then still has to pass a Lloyd's vetting procedure. Mr Miller will be putting the names' suggestion to the ruling council of Lloyd's.

The names, who are trying to set up the new agency are anxious that they have a tough underwriter prepared to put their interests first. Losses on the unprofitable PCW syndicates come to an estimated £130 million.

Names also want to trade their way out of their troubles by subscribing for shares in a new agency which will take on the unprofitable and large marine syndicate 900, Mr Ron Pateman, who was to have taken over this syndicate, has withdrawn his offer for it after objections from the names.

### Ash bids £20m for competitor

Automated Security Holdings (ASH) yesterday launched a £20.4 million bid for Security Centres (SC), one of its leading competitors in the design, installation and maintenance of security systems. The bid was rejected by SC, which is involved in litigation with Ash, as "unwelcome, unrealistically priced and opportunistic."

Ash is offering five of its shares for every six SC shares. Charterhouse Japhet, the merchant bank, has underwritten a cash alternative offer of 112.5p a share.

British Rail Pension Fund has lifted its shareholding in Highland Distillers, best known for its Famous Grouse brand of Scotch whisky, to 5.3 per cent. On the stock market the shares rose 1p to 76p.

### Chloride unrest

Chloride directors are expected to be questioned at the annual meeting today over the battery group's poor performance in recent years. The shareholders' Action Group, which wants a change in management direction, has nominated Dr Maurice Gillibrand, a former Chloride research director, to the board.

### Dividend rises

Scottish American Investment Company is to pay an interim dividend of 1.95p (1.7p) after net income rose from £1.5 million to £1.8 million. Net asset value increased from 258.5p to 312.7p. Tempus, page 23

### Bond lifts bid

Bond Corporation, the Australian company run by Mr Alan Bond, has stepped up its offer for Castlemaine Tooheys, the brewer. Mr Bond is now offering AS7.50 a share for all of Castlemaine, instead of AS7.10 for 50 per cent.

### New taxes urged to cut deficit

From Bailey Morris Washington

US Congressional officials yesterday proposed a variety of unpopular taxes in an urgent attempt to reach accord on a deficit reduction programme before the summer recess on August 2.

The taxes, including a \$5-a-barrel oil import fee, are included in the new counter-offer Senate Republicans plan to make to House Democrats in an effort to break the deadlock in the divisive budget reduction talks.

Meanwhile Administration officials disclosed that the White House has lowered its official forecast for 1985 growth to 3 per cent from 3.9 per cent.

Officials said the lower growth figure would add as much as \$20 billion to the deficit in 1986 which is now estimated at \$230 billion.

The Administration's forecast is more optimistic than private forecasts and other internal estimates by government officials who have predicted growth in a range of 2.5 per cent to 2.9 per cent.

In their search for new revenues, Senate Republicans also plan to propose a delay in inflation adjustments for income taxes and big benefit programmes.

Meanwhile, a House committee voted to extend the 16 cents tax on cigarettes.

### BT sale abuses alleged

An official inquiry into alleged abuses surrounding the selling of British Telecom shares was called for yesterday by Mr Bryan Gould, Labour's trade spokesman in the Commons writes Richard Evans. In a letter to Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Gould said answers to a number of Parliamentary questions about the flotation gave "considerable cause for concern."

Mr Gould highlighted the following issues:

● Members of the merchant

bankers advising the Government on the share price and other matters were permitted to trade in the shares.

● The "disengagement" of profits improperly made from trading in the shares by the employees of some underwriters.

● An undertaking given to employees of Telecom that no individual limit would be placed on their allocation was broken without any adequate reason, with the effect that about five million shares were withdrawn from employees.

### MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS		MAIN PRICE CHANGES		CURRENCIES	
FT Ind Ord	911.0 (-15.0)	R Cartwright	178p +26p	London:	
FT-A All Share	1221.7 (-14.5)	Celtic Haven	83p +8p	£: \$1.4090 (+0.0110)	
FT Govt Securities	83.14 (-0.11)	Downbros	87p +3p	£: DM 4.0382 (+0.0084)	
FT-SE 100	1221.7 (-14.5)	Philip Harris	155p +7p	£: SwFr 3.3021 (-0.0048)	
Bargains	19.875	Rowlinson Secs	39p +4p	£: FFf 12.3126 (+0.0487)	
Dataseam USM	95.04 (-0.11)	DBE Tech Grp	35p +5p	£: Yen 337.43 (+2.65)	
New York	1348.55 (-0.44)	Imperial Grp	159p +3p	£ Index 84.1 (unchanged)	
Dow Jones	1348.55 (-0.44)	Woodhouse & Rixon	37 1/2p +2 1/2p	New York:	
Tokyo	12,647.03 (-130.00)	Securities	115p +18p	£: \$1.4080	
Nikkei Dow	12,647.03 (-130.00)	Godfrey Davis	107p +3p	£: DM 2.8672	
Hong Kong	1692.06 (+26.43)	Barbican Hdgcs	21p +4p	£ Index 138.5 (+0.2)	
Amsterdam	219.6 (+0.5)	TI Group	33p +3p	ECU 20.5565	
Sydney: AO	941.1 (+5.5)	Vesper	155p +7p	SOR 0.730801	
Frankfurt:					
Commerzbank	1384.1 (-19.4)				
Brussels:					
Generale	316.44 (+1.55)				
Paribas CAC	216.0 (-2.3)				
Zurich:					
SKA General	394.70 (+0.70)				
GOLD		FALLS:		INTEREST RATES	
London fixing:		Imperial Chem Inds	85p -30p	London:	
am \$319.40, pm \$317.4000		De La Rue	79p -40p	Bank Base: 12%	
close \$317.50-\$318.00		BAT Industries	23p -10p	3-month Interbank 11 1/4%-11 1/2%	
New York:		McKechine Brothers	113p -9p	3-month eligible bills:	
Comex (latest) \$318.45		Barlow Rand	405p -35p	buying rate 11 1/4%-11 1/2%	
		AE	115p -8p	US:	
		Bowater Industries	303p -13p	Prime Rate 9.5%	
		Pearson	305p -18p	Federal Funds 7 1/4%	
		Barclays Grp	315p -15p	3-month Treasury Bills 7.18-7.16%	
		Consolidated Fields	454p -25p	Long bond 105 1/2%-105 1/2%	

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Position \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

**The Peterborough Effect**



## WALL STREET

## COMMODITIES

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

July 24	July 25	July 26	July 27	July 28	July 29	July 30	July 31
AMF Inc	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
AMF Inc	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
AMF Inc	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
AMF Inc	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
AMF Inc	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
AMF Inc	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
AMF Inc	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
AMF Inc	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
AMF Inc	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
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## Early fall for Dow

New York (Agencies) - Shares headed lower in active early trading on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average which started the day on two points to 1,351, had fallen to 1,346.21 by mid-morning.

The NYSE index was down 0.23 points to 110.90 and the price of an average share was down 8 cents.

Declines led advances by 760 to 519 among the 1,743 issues crossing the tape. The first-hour high board volume amounted to about 33.05 million shares (30.35 million).

The stock market's retreat from record levels this week came amid debate over how well the economy will perform in the second half.

The Reagan Administration lowered its forecast for the whole of 1985 to three per cent growth instead of 3.9 per cent.

On the trading floor, Arizona Public Service was the most active NYSE-listed issue, unchanged at 26.

Phillips Petroleum rose 1-8 to 12 3/4 and Atlantic Richfield was up 1-2 to 59 1/2.

Mobil fell 1-2 to 30 3/8. Exxon lost 7-8 to 52.

AZP Group lost 1/4 to 25 7/8. Inco was up 1/4 to 14 7/8.

Copper was the main feature among the metals yesterday. A narrow position squeeze is developing as traders try to exploit the shortage of metal.

The London commodity exchange closed with a mixed picture. Rubber in p per lb, soybean meal, coffee and soybean oil were all up.

On the soft side, cocoa broke down through the 1,690 a tonne resistance point on the charts. Traders felt it could fall to £1,600 a tonne.

Coffee moved higher on currencies and looked firmer than cocoa.

The markets spent another extremely quiet day yesterday, with many big corporate buyers now squared off and out of the market for the holiday season.

The pound ended the day more than a cent up against the dollar. The main feature was the rand, which took a battering in response to the growing unrest in South Africa.

Against the mark (4.0398), but dealers were unwilling to abstract any concrete trend in the thin trading conditions, except that sterling looks set to stay in favour at least until the next cut in British base rates.

Market rates close July 25

1 month 1.31-1.26c prem

3 months 1.28-1.20c prem

6 months 1.25-1.18c prem

12 months 1.22-1.15c prem

18 months 1.19-1.12c prem

24 months 1.16-1.09c prem

30 months 1.13-1.06c prem

36 months 1.10-1.03c prem

42 months 1.07-1.00c prem

48 months 1.04-0.97c prem

54 months 1.01-0.94c prem

60 months 0.98-0.91c prem

66 months 0.95-0.88c prem

72 months 0.92-0.85c prem

78 months 0.89-0.82c prem

84 months 0.86-0.79c prem

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Market rates close July 25

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3 months 1.28-1.20c prem

6 months 1.25-1.18c prem

12 months 1.22-1.15c prem

18 months 1.19-1.12c prem

24 months 1.16-1.09c prem

30 months 1.13-1.06c prem

36 months 1.10-1.03c prem

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# THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
1	PROPERTY					
2	Frogmore	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Lynton	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Land Securities	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Hammerhead	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Pendley	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Stock Conversion	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Arbion	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Chatterfield	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Estates Property	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Beater (CIV)	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	INDUSTRIALS S-Z					
13	Smiths Ltd	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Waterhouse Ltd	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Source Clark	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Willis (James)	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Shutley	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Starkey	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Trinity	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Watson (R Kevin)	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Utd Parks	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	BUILDING AND ROADS					
23	Amec	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Brickhouse Dudley	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	French Ker	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Redland	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Amwoods	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	HAZ	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Wingley (George)	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Watts Bate	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Rovellman Soss	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Bakeridge Brick	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	DRAPERY AND STORES					
34	Combed English	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Church	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Goldsmiths Gp	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	Greenfield Black	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	Menzies (John)	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	Ratners Jewellers	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	Courts (Fiona) A	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41	Stratford	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	Card (A) & Son	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43	Battle (James) A	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

1985 High Low Start Price Chg Div Yld P/E

## BRITISH FUNDS

### SHORTS (Under Five Years)

No.	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
1	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

### FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

No.	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
1	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

### OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

No.	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
1	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

### UNDATED

No.	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
1	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

### INDEX-TRACKED

No.	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
1	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

### BANKS DISCOUNT HP

No.	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
1	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	British Fund	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E	1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E	1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E
111	111	111
112	112	112
113	113	113
114	114	114
115	115	115
116	116	116
117	117	117
118	118	118
119	119	119
120	120	120

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E	1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E	1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E
121	121	121
122	122	122
123	123	123
124	124	124
125	125	125
126	126	126
127	127	127
128	128	128
129	129	129
130	130	130

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E	1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E	1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E
131	131	131
132	132	132
133	133	133
134	134	134
135	135	135
136	136	136
137	137	137
138	138	138
139	139	139
140	140	140

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E	1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E	1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E
141	141	141
142	142	142
143	143	143
144	144	144
145	145	145
146	146	146
147	147	147
148	148	148
149	149	149
150	150	150

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E	1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E	1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E
151	151	151
152	152	152
153	153	153
154	154	154
155	155	155
156	156	156
157	157	157
158	158	158
159	159	159
160	160	160

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E	1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E	1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E
161	161	161
162	162	162
163	163	163
164	164	164
165	165	165
166	166	166
167	167	167
168	168	168
169	169	169
170	170	170

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E	1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E	1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E
171	171	171
172	172	172
173	173	173
174	174	174
175	175	175
176	176	176
177	177	177
178	178	178
179	179	179
180	180	180

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E	1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E	1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E
181	181	181
182	182	182
183	183	183
184	184	184
185	185	185
186	186	186
187	187	187
188	188	188
189	189	189
190	190	190

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E	1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E	1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E
191	191	191
192	192	192
193	193	193
194	194	194
195	195	195
196	196	196
197	197	197
198	198	198
199	199	199
200	200	200

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E	1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E	1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E
201	201	201
202	202	202
203	203	203
204	204	204
205	205	205
206	206	206
207	207	207
208	208	208
209	209	209
210	210	210

FINANCE AND LAND									
1984	210	Abnottworth	288	•	•	1.5	8.8		
1985	138	Atlanta House	141	•	•	0.6	10.6		
1986	138	Arctic House	340	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
1987	177	Bank of America	200	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
1988	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
1989	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
1990	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
1991	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
1992	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
1993	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
1994	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
1995	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
1996	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
1997	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
1998	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
1999	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2000	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2001	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2002	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2003	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2004	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2005	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2006	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2007	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2008	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2009	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2010	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2011	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2012	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2013	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2014	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2015	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2016	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2017	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2018	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2019	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2020	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2021	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2022	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2023	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2024	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2025	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2026	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2027	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2028	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2029	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2030	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2031	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2032	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2033	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2034	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2035	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2036	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2037	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2038	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2039	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2040	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2041	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2042	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2043	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2044	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2045	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2046	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2047	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2048	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2049	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2050	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2051	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2052	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2053	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2054	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2055	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2056	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2057	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2058	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2059	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2060	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2061	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2062	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2063	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2064	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2065	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2066	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2067	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2068	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2069	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2070	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2071	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2072	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2073	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2074	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2075	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2076	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2077	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2078	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2079	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2080	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2081	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2082	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2083	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2084	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2085	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2086	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2087	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2088	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2089	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2090	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2091	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2092	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2093	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2094	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2095	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2096	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2097	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2098	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2099	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2100	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2101	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2102	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2103	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2104	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2105	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2106	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2107	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2108	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2109	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2110	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2111	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2112	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2113	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2114	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2115	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2116	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2117	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2118	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	
2119	157	Bank of America	201	•	•	0.0	10.0	8.3	</



## INDUSTRY TODAY

## Why UK firms lose out in Third World

By John Lawless

AID COMMITMENTS 1983 (\$ million)				
	Bilateral	Multi-lateral	Total	Ratio
France	4,380	3,298	7,678	5:1
Germany	2,271	1,342	3,613	2:1
Japan	3,488	1,069	4,557	4:1
United Kingdom	927	879	1,806	1:1
United States	6,989	5,613	12,602	10:1

Source: OECD Development Co-operation 1984 Review

the right sort of finance

important if Britain is to have a strong presence over many years ahead in China, and the announcement two weeks ago that China now qualifies for ATP is a signal that vital parts of a new policy are already being implemented.

Third, ATP must be increased. But by how much? It is worth £66 million a year, which seems pitifully small compared with the massive loans being deployed by French and Japanese companies. A doubling would put British industry on an equal footing for those projects which it could hope to win.

Unless the Government is going to increase the total aid budget substantially, however - highly unlikely, given that it was raised by just £31 million to £1.130 billion in 1985-86 - a larger slice for ATP must mean less going to developing countries most in need. They are only eligible for ATP if their economies are strong enough to justify insured credit packages, worth three times as much as the aid, being put in place alongside.

The top 10 recipients of British bilateral aid last year took 60 per cent of the total. But they would not match up with a top 10 ranking of priority markets for contractors. They were India, Kenya, Bangladesh, Zambia, Tanzania, Indonesia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Pakistan.

Three-quarters of bi-lateral British aid goes to Commonwealth countries. Indonesia came into the top 10 last year to boost the number of Far East recipients that companies would (on strictly best-opportunity terms) like to see included. But that was only because of the resuscitation of the £250 million Mrica hydro-electric scheme, won by an Anglo-Swedish consortium, including Balfour Beatty.

British contractors accept that, if Japan deploys six times as much bilateral aid, Japanese companies will automatically win contracts worth six times as much.

But the figures for 1983 from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development show why British companies are demanding more support almost as a right. The figures reflect the total aid picture (not just ATP), and show how competitors give vastly more bilaterally. The French ratio is

six to one. Britain's is lowest, at 59 per cent of our total aid budget in 1984.

Bilateral aid ties work to the donor country. But Britain gives a much higher proportion as 100 per cent grants, which dilutes the effect in terms of the sheer volume of contracts.

France tends to give a 25 per cent grant, tied into a financial package.

The skillful way in which the French Government-business nexus operates - with industry-by-industry groupings often identifying factories that need work, and then matching them with requirements in countries where the French government wants to make a gesture - is only just being recognized outside the contracting business. It is "tractor diplomacy", sometimes spiced up with Mirage aircraft or nuclear fuel.

When competing on equal terms - for multilaterally

funded projects via the agencies' bid-vetting process - British contractors do better than their rivals. Britain wins contracts worth 120 per cent of its annual contributions to agencies.

Where Britain is not competing, apparently, is in the diplomatic trade double-talk, when a mixed credit or soft-loan-packaged contract gets closer to decision day. The Japanese and French are known suddenly to improve their bids, perhaps by shaving interest rates or lengthening repayment periods.

Rules, laid down by the OECD under the consensus agreement, supposedly govern these. But those rules also stipulate that, when a country is suspected of softening the terms, only official agencies, such as Britain's Export Credits Guarantee Department, can directly challenge government bodies such as Mitui in Japan or Coface in France.

If the latter deny knowledge of any illegal bidding (perhaps by claiming that their companies have gone into the financial markets to put together easier packages of their own), Britain is unable to respond. The ECGD is allowed to match such soft-loan terms only when a country owns up - and contractors say that often happens only after a contract has been placed.

Japanese companies do have the facility, because of lower domestic market interest rates,

to raise non-subsidized finance at market rates which are below the consensus rates.

The British Government is worried about the cost of the "interest rate make-up" - or the difference between commercial rates and consensus rates, which the Treasury has to pay to the banks. The Government wants to see the OECD rules more tightly enforced, although this would appear to favour countries with lower market interest rates.

It also wants the City to help to put in place the really long-term jumbo-loans (perhaps over 25 years) at finer rates.

But there are several reasons why, for the present, twice as much ATP would suffice. OECD rules demand that an ATP grant must be worth at least 25 per cent of a contract to discourage mere topping up. But that applies only to the portion of the work coming directly back to the donor country which is usually much less than the whole sum, including local costs.

The Overseas Development Administration already over-commits the ATP budget by three times (on the principle that one bid in three is likely to become an order. And, any sum allocated to a project is released only gradually over the contract's life of seven, 10 or more years).

The annual kitty, therefore, is not soaked up simply by the winning of a Mexican steel mill (the £35 million for which was

the largest grant ever given), or a metro contract in Colombia (which was not won, in spite of £40 million being offered).

In theory, the ODA can support bids worth up to £750 million a year.

In practice, only £33 million and £52 million of ATP was used in the past two years, which argues against industry demands for more.

The contractors, however, say that this under-spends results from the way in which ATP is administered. The ODA is charged with taking too long to assess whether a project will enhance a country's development.

More importantly, they say that bids pile up early in the year, thereby not allowing others in. The advisory Overseas Projects Board has called for the Government to allow any unused ATP to roll over into another year. This has been denied so far, and a straightforward increase in its size seems much more likely.

The fourth recommendation of Mrs Thatcher's ministerial working group is that the whole bureaucracy of giving aid must be sharpened up; and that could lead to responsibility for ATP administration being taken away from the ODA.

Its officials will fight that tooth and nail, seeing it as not just an erosion of their job and rights, but a move towards the much-disliked French style of aid disbursement.

The autumn battle over public spending is looming, where opponents of an ATP increase will try to trim it back. But, as one contractor claims: "A doubling now would still only leave us standing still, because the Japanese and French are constantly moving their financial techniques ahead".

## Guide to the types of assistance

• Multilateral aid is given direct to development agencies such as the World Bank, regional bodies like the African Development Bank, the Asian and Inter-American Development Banks, to UN agencies, Commonwealth programmes and as part of the EEC aid programme. It has been increasing as a proportion of total British aid in recent years and now represents about two-fifths, but is in no way tied to the purchase of British goods.

• Bilateral aid makes up the rest of the British aid expenditure - 72 per cent of last year's £673 million was tied to the purchase of British goods or services (including salaries) with the rest going on locally produced or labour in the recipient country. A high proportion, £240 million, was designated for specific projects and the same amount was given to countries on the understanding that it would be spent on British expertise. The specialists ranged from teachers to consultants in engineering and agriculture and firms conducting feasibility studies. A further £37 million provided foreign exchange for buying things like essential spare parts for factory machinery.

• The aid and trade provision is the commercial part of the bilateral aid programme. Projects have to be "of a development nature", but the cash is there for orders which contractors see as being important, rather than as an Overseas Development Administration priority. It provides aid to match concession-

ary finance being offered by competitors. Firms are not allowed to approach the ODA direct for this type of help. They have to put in their request for aid via the Department of Trade and Industry.

• Mixed credit packages were invented by the French and are the subject of the most controversy. They contain both aid and concessionary finance and are increasingly used in spite of strong opposition and threats from countries like the United States.

• The OECD consensus is supposed to govern the insured part of any package. This consensus is the "gentleman's agreement" among industrial countries which was first put in place in 1976. There are no rules as such, but guide lines on interest rates and repayment periods are supposed to follow. The consensus was intended to be a step towards bringing international competition in offering subsidized export credit packages under control, but it has come close to breaking down several times in recent years.

The consensus sets minimum interest rates according to how relatively rich or poor a developing country is, and is divided into three categories. The rates currently start as low as 9.85 per cent for the poorest countries and reach as high as 12.25 per cent. It allows for variations in interest rate levels in the lending countries. It also sets maximum repayment periods, the longest of which is 10 years.

## COMPANY NEWS

• BANCO DE SANTANDER: Interim dividend 17 cents (same for 1984). Six months to June 30. Figures in \$ million. Stockholders equity 638.7 (591.4). Customers deposits 8574.2 (7283.9). Loans and discounts 4548.1 (4,292). Cash flow 168.3 (58.7). Pre-tax income 65.6 (58.6). Net income 48.4 (43.2). Earnings per share 55 cents (49 cents).

• ACE BELMONT INTERNATIONAL: Six months to February 28. Figures in £000. Sales 17,265 (14,292). Group trading profit 151 (364). Bank interest payable 42 (76). Pre-tax profit 109 (308). Estimated tax nil (nil). Earnings per share 0.24p (9.71p).

• LEDA INVESTMENT TRUST: First interim dividend 2.45p (2.1p). For six months to June 30. Figures in £000. Gross revenue 258 (228). Expenses 17 (24). Interest on debentures 13 (13). Tax 72 (59). Revenue after tax 156 (133).

• BESPAC: Dividend 2.5p (2.25), making 4.25p (3.75p) for 53 weeks to May 3, 1985. With figures in £000, turnover was 12,068 (10,253), gross profit 2,365 (2,108).

• EQUITY CONSORT INVESTMENT TRUST: Net asset values per share at June 30, 1985 were: £1 ordinary - 374p; 50p deferred - 349p.

• BOOTHAM ENGINEERS: Six months to April 30. Interim 2p (Single dividend 6p previous year). Figures in £000. Turnover 4,472 (4,045). Operating profit 301 (126). Interest payable 63 (90). Pre-tax profit 238 (36). Tax 91 (17). Earnings per share 14.12p (1.86p).

• KENYON SECURITIES: Final dividend, payable October 1, 6.25p making 9.375p (same) for the year to March 31. Figures in £000. Turnover 4,644 (3,989). Pre-tax profit 434 (413). Tax 190 (203). Extraordinary credit 45 (nil).

• NMC INVESTMENTS: Dividend, payable October 1, 1p (same) for year to March 31. Figures in £000. Turnover 3,722 (3,484). Pre-tax profit 183 (251). Turnover per company profit 204 (203). Subsidiaries loss 21 (profit 48). Tax 42 (41). Minorities 5 (3). Profit after tax 145 (207). Extraordinary debits 22 (11).

• WOODHOUSE AND RIXSON: Half year to June 30. Interim dividend 1p (0.25p). The directors intend to recommend final for 1985 of a similar amount, making 2p (1p). Figures in £000. Turnover 4,485 (4,573). Trading profit 573 (83). Interest paid 41 (59). Pre-tax profit 532 (24).

• FORSHAW BURTON WOOD: The board proposes to maintain for the present year, the dividend of 10p per share on the ordinary as increased by the rights issue.

• STAVELEY: The chairman, Mr W. K. Roberts, said at the annual general meeting that the company's internal targets had been met and showed a satisfactory increase over the same period last year.

• BURMAH OIL: The company is to acquire from Atlantic Oil Corporation and other interests the stock of Lead Petroleum Corporation, of Denver, Colorado, and a subsidiary, Lead Colombia Corporation.

• TDK CORPORATION: Figures for the six months to May 31. Figures in yen millions on a non consolidated basis. Net sale 184,740 (171,508). Operating income 29,770 (28,336). Recurring income 31,310 (28,131). Interim net income 15,180 (13,781). Interim net income per share yen 138.74 (yen 251.96 adjusted). Dividend yen 20 (yen 20).

• DRAVON PREMIER INVESTMENT TRUST: Six months to June 30. Interim dividend 5.5p (3p). Figures in £000. Dividends 3,146 (2,996). Deposit interest 488.5 (81). Underwriting and other commissions 93 (39). Earnings per share 6.84p (5.6p).

• INTERAGENCY SIGNAL: The chairman, Mr J. H. Guern, said at the annual meeting that the integration of SIEL into the group was making progress. The board expected SIEL to provide a valuable addition to the company range.

• M L HOLDINGS: It has sold the business of its subsidiary Crown Foundry to a subsidiary of Barbel Investments for £600,000, satisfied by the issue of loan stock and ordinary (19.9 per cent).

• TUSKAR RESOURCES: A decision on further drilling on licence 1/83 is to be taken before the end of the year. In past year, the consortium has purchased a further 4,834 kilometres of new seismic data with additional data on other wells drilled recently in the Celtic sea.

## A MESSAGE FOR BELLS' SHAREHOLDERS.

## WHY GUINNESS IS GOOD FOR YOU.

We'd like to show you how a merger of Guinness and Bells will enable you to participate in a group with exciting growth prospects.

## GUINNESS AND BELLS APART

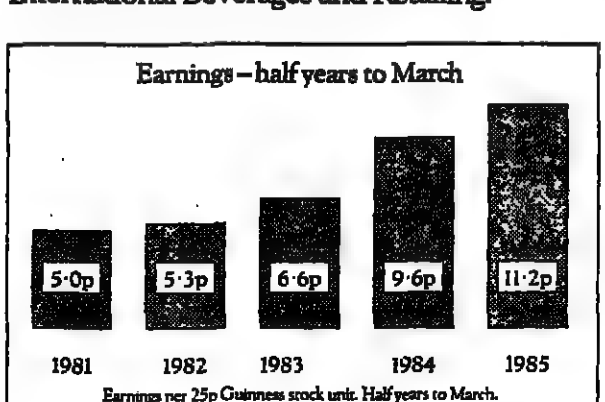
The truth is, Guinness has a definite sense of direction. Bells doesn't appear to have.

The revitalisation of Guinness has been no hit and miss affair. Earnings per share have grown by no less than 122 per cent over the three years to 30th September 1984.

Guinness share price has steadily climbed as the Stock Market has recognised the achievements and the positive direction brought to Guinness by its new management team since 1981. Bells' share price has underperformed the relevant market sector by 43 per cent between its peak on 17th February 1983 and 14th May 1985, before bid rumours.

Guinness has successful twin growth strategies.

Profit growth for today, by continuous improvement in established businesses, International Beverages and Retailing.

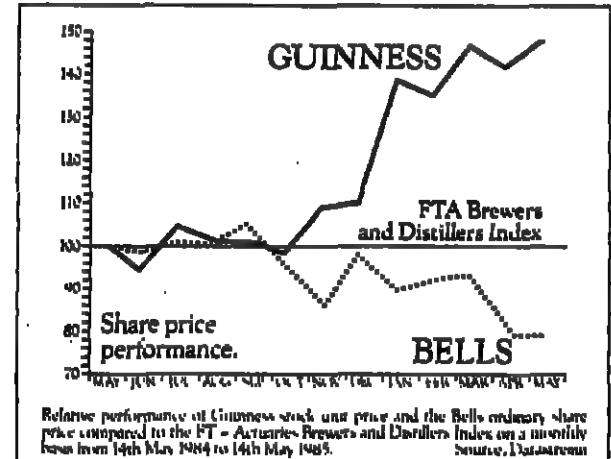


Profit growth for tomorrow by investment in growth sectors within our established businesses and in exciting new areas such as Healthcare and Publishing.

Trading profits from Retailing and other non brewing activities rose to £6.7 million in

the half year to 31st March 1985 from £1.8 million in the half year to 31st March 1984.

The story at Bells is somewhat more sobering.



Its diversification activities have been rather less successful. Canning Town Glass, for instance, has lost £2.4 million over the last four financial years. The refurbishment of Bells' Piccadilly Hotel in London is now expected to cost at least 60 per cent more than the original £10 million estimate, and it is still unfinished in what should be its most lucrative season.

Perhaps the most important disciplines the new management team has brought to Guinness are real marketing and advertising skills. The result has been to reverse the decline in our core brewing business.

Meanwhile Bells' share of the U.K. Scotch Whisky market has declined by 20 per cent since 1980.

Guinness sales to the U.S. have risen by 81 per cent by volume in the three years to 31st March 1985.

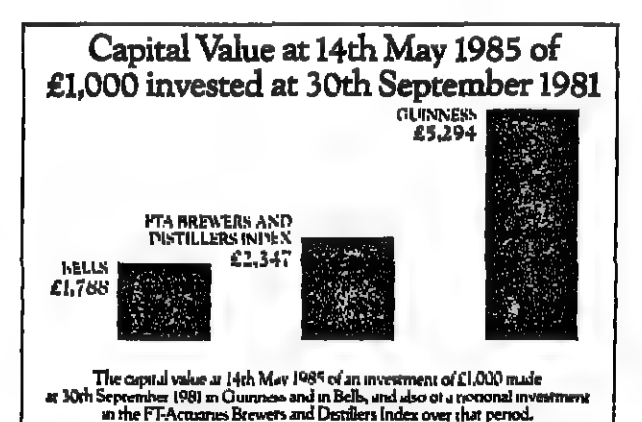
Bells has failed to make its promised inroads into the crucial U.S. market.

## GUINNESS AND BELLS MIXED

Guinness has considerable regard for the Bells' brand and its distilling skills.

Bringing together the skills of the two companies would create a force in the world's drinks market of considerably greater potential than Bells alone ever could. And obviously, bigger sales of Bells would lead to greater job security.

Indeed, Guinness' faith in the venture is clear by the guarantee given that there will be no redundancies as a result of Bells becoming a member of the Guinness Group, and the fact that Bells would continue to be managed in Perth.



On 14th May 1985, before bid rumours, Bells' shares languished at 143p. You are not only being offered a substantial premium over this price, but also shares in an exciting, enlarged group.

We strongly recommend you accept our offer. Because as you can see, Guinness is not only good for you, but good for Bells, good for Bells employees and good for Scotland as well.



## GUINNESS PLC

DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED GUINNESS HARVEY KALBER, DRUMMONDS, MARTIN THE NEWSAGENT, LAYVELL, RELEVENS STORES, CHAMPNEY'S AND STOBAC CASTLE HEALTH RESORTS, NATURE'S BEST VITAMINS, GUINNESS PUBLISHING.

Bells has lost its way. Guinness is good for Bells.



# How Swallow took flight

in Sections 589 and 590 of the said Act.  
Dated this 16th day of July 1965.  
P. C. GREEN,  
Director.

**Re CHEMICAL INVESTMENTS Ltd.**  
Instructed  
By Order of the High Court dated the  
16 July 1965, NEWVILLE ECKLEY  
F.C.A. of 352, Brighton Road, South  
Yorkshire has been appointed LIQUIDATOR  
of the above-named company  
WITHOUT A COMMITTEE OF  
INSPECTION.  
Dated 24 July 1965.

**☎ 01-278 1326 or 278 1099**

## BUSINESS SERVICES

**WHOLESALE**

**SURPLUS TO REQUIREMENTS**  
**VOLUNTARY 325 APARTMENT**  
**ALABAMA**

هكذا من الأصل



























Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

- 6.00 Ceefax AM.
- 6.50 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Debbie Greenwood. Weather at 6.55. Regional news, weather and travel at 6.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27: national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 7.20, 7.45 and 8.20; pop videos at 7.32; Lynn Faulds Wood's Danger Watch consumer report at 8.15; and Worsnip's Week at 8.37. Plus, food shopping, news and gardening hints. The guests are Peggy Mount and Russ Conway.
- 9.20 The Pink Panther Show. Three cartoons (1) 9.40 Huckleberry Finn and His Friends. Huck Finn's chums witness a murder in a cemetery (1) 10.05 Why Don't You? Ideas for things to do from a group of British children (1) 10.30 Play School, presented by Carol Chell. 10.50 Ceefax.
- 1.00 News After Noon with Frances Coverdale and Mora Stuart. The weather details are provided by Bill Giles. 1.27 Regional News (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles (1) 1.30 The Plumps. (1) 1.45 Ceefax.
- 1.50 Racing from Ascot. Coverage of four races - the Royal Memorial Stakes (2.30), the Virginia Water Maiden Stakes (3.00), the Brown Jack Stakes (3.30), and the Sandwick Maiden Stakes (4.00). 1.48 Regional News (not London).
- 2.00 Little Misses and the Mister Men. Pauline Collins and John Alderton with Little Miss Splendid, and Arthur Lowe with Mister Jelly (1) 4.35 The All New Popeye Show (1).
- 4.55 Newsround Extra. Pam McDowell reports from the Netherlands and Britain on the measures being taken to make farmland safer. 5.05 Fast Forward. Video fun presented by Floella Benjamin (1) 5.30 Now Get Out of That. The two teams take more ingenious tests of skill and survival. Introduced by Bernard Falk (1).
- 6.00 News with Nicholas Witchell and Andrew Harvey. Weather.
- 6.30 London Plus.
- 7.00 Wogan. The guests include Martin Harris, Johnnie Hunt, Elio Lencberg, Wayne Eagleton and members of England's 1986 World Cup Football squad.
- 7.40 Cover Up. Dani and Jack, the two United States secret agents, are in Australia to check on a comedian, may be a spy for an Iron Curtain country (Ceefax).
- 8.30 Sharon and Elsie. The last in the series of comedies starring Brigit Forsyth and Janette Beverley as friends and workmates.
- 9.00 News with John Humphrys. Weather.
- 9.25 Give Us a Break starring Robert Lindsay as Mickey Noades, a shady entrepreneur trying to make a thing by making a promising, but unsuccessful, singer (1) (Ceefax).
- 10.15 Omnibus: Luck and Flaw's Illustrated Guide to Caricature. A profile of Roger Law and Peter Fluck, the creators of the cruel cartoons seen on Spitting Image (see Choice).
- 11.10 Film: Family Reunion (1981) starring Bette Davis and Roy Scheider. A made-for-television story in two parts (part two next Friday) about Elizabeth, a retired school mistress who gives an unintended twist to a leaving present. She decides to visit friends and relations in far-flung corners of the globe but while she is away her town's worst politician seizes off part of the town named after Elizabeth's family. Directed by Fielder Cook.
- 12.45 Weather.

tv-am

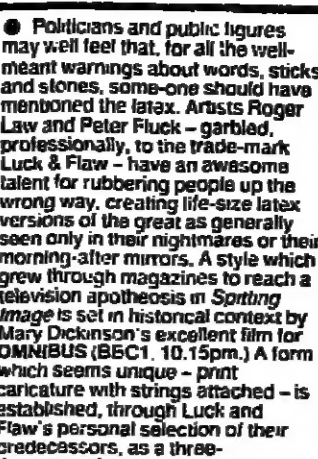
- 6.15 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.18, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.20, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 9.25; sport at 6.30 and 7.37; exercises at 6.50; Popeye cartoon at 7.25; pop video at 7.54; Joni Barnett's postbag at 8.15; Jimmy Graves' television highlights at 8.40; activities for children at 8.50; pop group Smoky Read at 9.53. The guests include Matthew Kelly.
- 9.25 Thames news headlines followed by Larry the Lamb (1).
- 9.40 Film: Old Mother Riley's New Venture (1949) starring Arthur Lucan and Kitty McShane. Comedy with Mother Riley in character of a hotel. Directed by John Harlow. 11.05 Home. Drama serial (1).
- 11.30 About Britain. A week in the life of Sue and Alan Lamb. Sue is a peace protester who spends most of the time camping at Greenham Common while her husband is in their home in Wales looking after their two daughters.
- 12.00 Hegarty Haggerty. George Hegarty with another tale about the friendly witch (1) 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets (Oracle).
- 12.30 Jobwatch. A repeat of Sunday's programme about an Open Learning project.
- 1.00 News at One with Leonard Parker. News. 1.20 Thames news.
- 1.30 Film: Johnny on the Spot (1954) starring Hugh Hatter and Elspet Gray. On his release from a South American prison, mining engineer Johnny Brakes searches for the man responsible for his wrongful incarceration. Directed by Maclean Rogers.
- 3.00 That's My Dog. Canine quiz presented by Derek Hobson. 3.30 Thames news headlines. 3.50 News and Weather. 4.00 Rainbow. A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10. 4.15 Victor and Maria (1) 4.25 Ems' World presented by Rod Hull (1) 4.50 Cartoon Time. Knighty Knight Bugs (1) 5.15 The Joke Machine, with The Kranksies 5.15 Cartoon Alphabet.
- 5.45 News with Michael Nicholson.
- 6.00 Thames Weekend News.
- 6.15 Police 5. Shaw Taylor with more clues to unsolved crimes in the London area.
- 6.30 The Zodiac Game. Astrology quiz.
- 7.00 And There's More. Comedy series starring Jimmy Crichton, Jessica Hackett and John Bremner with special guest, world professional snooker champion, Dennis Taylor.
- 7.30 British Candid Camera. A selection of schoolboy japes played on unsuspecting victims.
- 8.00 That's My Boy. The last programme in the comedy series starring Mollie Sugden as the possessive mother of a married son (1) (Oracle).
- 8.30 Marjorie and Men. The painter and decorator at Marjorie's bank tries to woo her with witty words. (Oracle).
- 9.00 Shine on Harvey Moon. Rita is rejected by a man she fancies and they spend their first night together for ten years. (Oracle).
- 10.00 News at Ten with Sandy Gall and Pamela Ayres.
- 10.30 Film: Boomerang (1976) starring Alan Delon. A successful businessman's cosy life comes to an end when his son is involved in shooting a policeman and the ordered investigations unearth a past the businessman wants to keep quiet. Directed by Jose Giovanni.
- 12.15 In Concert. Dennis Roussos. 1.25 Night Thoughts.



Anna Wlazlanska in Godard's One Plus One Channel 4 11.30pm

BBC 2

- 6.55 Open University: Ceramics Under Stress. 7.20 Weekend Outlook. Ends at 7.25.
- 8.00 Ceefax.
- 8.40 Monkey. Serial about a group of pilgrims. With their destination at hand Sandy Rees Tropika from the King of the Rocks and Monkey plays with Buddha to be released from his service (1).
- 9.25 News Summary with subtitles. Weather.
- 9.30 Heroes. Eric Robson talks to a poet and broadcaster. David Bellamy, who reveals the people he puts on a pedestal. These include three Victorian explorers, David Livingstone, Alfred Wallace and Henry Bates; children's writer Arthur Ransome; the singer Edith Piaf; and suffragette Connie Lawcock (first shown on BBC North East).
- 6.00 Film: Tarzan and the Lost Safari (1956) starring Gordon Scott and Robert Scotti. Tarzan comes to the rescue when a private plane carrying a party of socialites crashes in the jungle. One of the women passengers is then captured by natives. With Wilfred Hyde White, Yolande Donlan and George Coulouris. Directed by Bruce Humphreys.
- 7.20 Reputations. Anthony Howard assesses the impact of Kenneth Tynan. With contributions from, among others, Tynan's two wives, Elaine Dundy and Kathleen Tynan. Tom Stoppard, Sir Ralph Richardson, Jonathan Miller, Sir Harold Hobson and Paul Johnson (1).
- 8.20 Elsie Smith's One is Fun! This week's edition for the single vegetarian with recipes using lentils in salads, mousaka and tagliatelle.
- 8.35 Gardeners' World from Barnsdale, presented by Geoff Hamilton and Margaret Waddy. Advice on trees, planting that is within the guidelines laid down by the British Standards Institute; growing Brussels sprouts; and devices for watering gardens how do hollies are included in this week's programme.
- 9.00 My Music. Steve Rave introduces the first of a new series of the light-hearted musical quiz. With Frank Muir, John Arns, Ian Wallace and Denis Norden.
- 9.00 Commercial Breaks. The story of New Yorker Ned Steinberger who has invested a new electronic bass guitar that has arrived on the pop scene with a vengeance. But he is losing money because he cannot produce enough guitars to cover his overheads (see Choice).
- 9.55 An Extraordinary Joe. One of the world's leading rock climbers, who has to work as a shopkeeper and plumber in order to finance his travels around the world to find the most challenging rock climbs. 10.45 Newsnight. 11.30 Weather. 11.35 Open University: Community Theatre. Ends at 12.05.



Anna Wlazlanska in Godard's One Plus One Channel 4 11.30pm

CHANNEL 4

- 2.15 The Queen and God's Wonderful Railway. The Queen with the Duke of Edinburgh at Bristol's Temple Meads station on the occasion of the Great Western Railway's 150th anniversary.
- 3.30 The World Games 1985. The first of ten transmissions of consecutive days of the sports meeting featuring competitions rarely, if ever, seen on normal television. This afternoon's programme includes the opening ceremony at Wembley Conference Centre and the roller hockey and speed skating from Crystal Palace.
- 4.30 Television Scramble. Auberon Waugh is joined by a member of the public and they challenge yesterday's winners of the electronic board game.
- 5.00 I Dream of Jeannie. Vintage American comedy series (1).
- 5.30 Swank. Members of Brighton Football team model designer sports-wear. Madame Polychrome looks into her crystal ball to see the future for fashion, and there's a broad look at today's textiles (Oracle).
- 5.50 Ready, Steady, Go! with Gene Pelly. The Who, The Moody Blues and P. J. Proby. Presented by Cathy McGowan and Keith Fordyce (1).
- 6.20 Soul Train presented by Jeffrey Daniel. Appearing this evening are Looza Ends, Barbara Pennington, Michael Love-Smith and Tony Contrast. The archive spot features Michael Jackson and Barry White, and Mazes are the featured video.
- 7.00 Channel Four News and weather.
- 7.30 Gardeners' Calendar. Roadshow, introduced by Hannah Gordon. Bertie Doe, Ralph Heywood and David Gifford are the Royal Horticultural Society are in Stoke to help viewers with their gardening problems.
- 8.00 What the Papers Say. Alexander Chancellor of the Sunday Telegraph reviews how the Press has treated the week's news.
- 8.15 Shape of the World. What would happen if the Berlin Wall disappeared and Germany became one nation? Charles Wheeler chairs a discussion (1).
- 9.00 Athletics: the TSB WAAA Championships from the Alexander Stadium, Birmingham.
- 9.35 Pumping Lake. A documentary about the world of women's bodybuilding (see Choice).
- 10.00 Cheers. With Diane away in Europe Sam hires a new waitress, a mature Englishwoman.
- 10.30 Budget. The frustrated entrepreneur tries to interest Charles Endell in a film project (1).
- 11.30 Film: One Plus One (1968) starring Anna Wlazlanska and The Rolling Stones. The story of a love affair between a revolution and the rest of the Black Power movements. Directed by Jean-Luc Godard.
- 12.00 Closes down.

CHOICE

Politicians and public figures may well feel that, for all the well-meant warnings about words, sticks and stones, some-one should have mentioned the latest. Artists Roger Law and Peter Fluck - garbled, professionally, to the trade-mark Luck & Flaw - have an awesome talent for rubbering people up the wrong way, creating life-size latex versions of the great as generally seen only in their nightmares or their morning-after mirrors. A style which grows through magazines to reach a television apotheosis in *Spitting Image* is set in historical context by Michael Jackson's excellent film for OMNIBUS (BBC1, 10.15pm). A form which seems unique - print caricature with strings attached - is established, through Luck and Flaw's personal selection of their predecessors, as a three-dimensional tangent to a line drawn.

Historically, through Gillray, Gross, Cruikshank and Low, Penman from the current crop - explain from where they draw their fire and reveal which view, for example, Lord Wilson of Farnham as a circular blob and a pipe. It is another notable achievement from a born-again Arts series, the success of which plays Bowser to the success in Michael Grade a greater acumen than Luck & Flaw's snivelling schoolboy version of him might admit.

Commercial breaks, the series which plays Bowser to the success in Michael Grade a greater acumen than Luck & Flaw's snivelling schoolboy version of him might admit.

Radio 3

Stenberger's initial striking of a public chord and later struggles with soaring demand and limping supply. For an English audience of a certain age, the instrument itself seems strangely close to that wielded by Dylan, the *Magic Roundabout*'s rocking rabel, but, as so often with this series, your head rings like a cash till with the wonder of a world as exhilarating as it is alien and off-putting.

● PUMPING LACE (Channel 4, 9.55pm) follows those American women intent on looking less like Fay Wray and more like the monster himself. The Queen Kangs, as comically mis-shapen as the men they see, see their bodice-busting a part of the American search for self-awareness; if not the couch or pigmire, the gym.

Mark Lawson

Radio 4

On long wave. 1. Also stereo VHF. 5.55 am Shopping Forecast. 6.00 News Briefing. Weather. 6.10 Farming Forecast. 6.20 Prayer for the Day. 6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary, 8.45 Business News, 8.55, 9.55 Weather, 7.00, 8.00 Today's News, 7.25, 8.25 Sport, 7.45 Thought for the Day, 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament, 8.50 Your Letters, 8.57 Weather, Travel.

9.00 News. 9.05 With Great Pleasure? Brian Johnson presents his personal choice of poetry and prose. 9.45 Gemmell's Gardens. Prof Alan Gemmell visits Newcastle Abbey and Gardens near Nottingham. 10.00 Any Questions? M.P. Kenneth Clarke and Roy Jenkins, Mary Golding and Prof Laurence Taylor join John Timpson in Hay-on-Wye.

10.05 Later from America by Alastair Cooke. 9.45 Scottish Arts Week. Neville Garden examines the problems and pleasures of taking the arts on tour in Scotland. 10.15 A Book at Sea. Michael Coo describes an encounter with nature. 10.30 The World Today. 11.00 10.30 in Parliament. 11.15 The Financial World Tonight. 11.30 Week Ending. A satirical view of the week's news. 12.00 News. Weather. 12.30 Shipping Forecast.

VHF (available in England and S. Wales only) as above except 5.55-6.00am Weather. Travel. 5.55-6.00pm Listening Corner. 5.55-6.00pm (continued).

Radio 1

5.00 am Adrian Jago. 5.00 Mike Read. 10.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Roadshow with Jane Long. In Portland 12.30 pm Newsbeat with Frank, Patricia, 12.45 Gary Davies. 1.30 Steve Wright. 1.45 Select-a-disc with Paul Jordan. 5.30 Newsbeat with Frank, Patricia, 5.45 Roundabout with Richard Skinner. 7.00 Any Peeples. 10.00-12.00 The Friday Rock Show (1) incl Kias in concert at Ipswich Gaumont 1984 VHF Radio 1 & 2 4.00 am with Radio 2 10.00 pm with Radio 1 12.00-4.00 am with Radio 2

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsday. 6.30 Brian of Brian. 1985. 7.00 World News. 7.05 Ten Four. 7.30 Quiz. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.05 Reflections. 8.15 Urena. 8.20 Urena. 8.30 Believe It Or Not. 8.40 World News. 8.45 World News. 8.50 World News. 8.55 World News. 9.00 World News. 9.05 World News. 9.10 World News. 9.15 World News. 9.20 World News. 9.25 World News. 9.30 World News. 9.35 World News. 9.40 World News. 9.45 World News. 9.50 World News. 9.55 World News. 10.00 World News. 10.05 World News. 10.10 World News. 10.15 World News. 10.20 World News. 10.25 World News. 10.30 World News. 10.35 World News. 10.40 World News. 10.45 World News. 10.50 World News. 10.55 World News. 11.00 World News. 11.05 World News. 11.10 World News. 11.15 World News. 11.20 World News. 11.25 World News. 11.30 World News. 11.35 World News. 11.40 World News. 11.45 World News. 11.50 World News. 11.55 World News. 12.00 World News. 12.05 World News. 12.10 World News. 12.15 World News. 12.20 World News. 12.25 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